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Massachusetts Ratifies Rights Bill 150 Years After

Saltonstall fills in 'blank page' in history during colorful ceremony at State House.

Massachusetts today filled what Gov. Leverett Saltonstall termed a "blank page" in its history by ratifying the 150-year-old United States Bill of Rights.

This comes as President Roosevelt, Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, and other national figures are preparing to begin a year-long celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Bill of Rights.

In a colorful ceremony, intended to "remind the people of this country" of the need for "vigilance" to protect these individual and minority guarantees against encroachment by the Federal Government, the Governor affixed his signature to a letter transmitting the ratification to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Governor put his pen to the letter almost 150 years after Congress has approved the first 10 amendments to the Federal Constitution, now known as the Bill of Rights, and submitted them to the States.

This approval of the National Congress—the first Congress under the Constitution—was given Sept. 25, 1789. The Congress convened on March 4, 1789, 150 years ago tomorrow, but did not approve the amendments until nearly six months later. The amendments have been in force since Dec. 15, 1791.

Approved in 1789

With a dozen members of the National Guard in historic uniforms of buff and blue standing at attention behind him and with prominent legislators and historians at his side, Mr. Saltonstall rectified the century-and-a-half omission, voicing the assurance that Massachusetts has consistently believed in the Bill of Rights heretofore and will continue to believe in it and observe it in the future.

His action was made possible by enactment of formal resolutions of ratification yesterday afternoon by both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. This step had been requested by the Governor in a special message to the Legislature, on Feb. 1.

Flying to Washington

It was announced the letter to Secretary Hull will be flown to Washington next Monday in a plane of the National Guard, possibly by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson of the National Guard.

The letter read, in part:

Thorough research has clearly demonstrated that the Massachusetts Legislature, which was in session in 1790 and to which the Amendments were submitted for ratification, failed to act because it became involved in an attempt to propose even more inclusive definitions of the rights of the people.

Certainly, any other explanation would pass credulity, for our forefathers here were the authors of a State Constitution and of a State Bill of Rights which served in large part as models for the national document. It is all the more pity that the name of Massachusetts has never appeared in support of the most fundamental statement of principles from which we derive life, liberty and happiness.

150th Anniversary

It seems especially fitting in this 150th anniversary year for Massachusetts to remind the people of this country that they must be forever vigilant lest that bulwark of our freedom be infringed upon by aggression or intolerance. We wish to fill that blank page in our history.

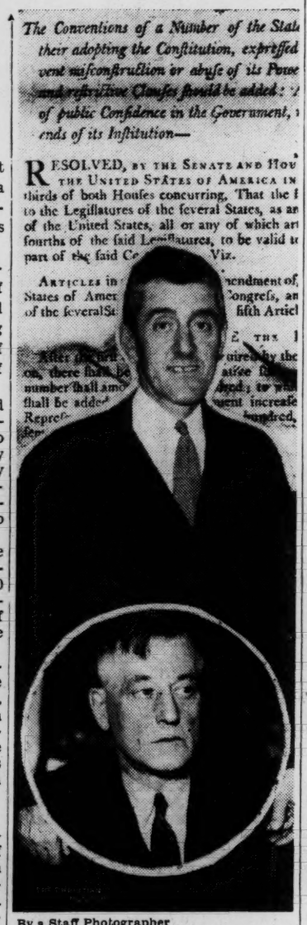
Such action will contribute effectively to a better public realization of the protection which we enjoy under the Bill of Rights. These resolutions represent the true temper of Massachusetts through past years and in years to come. And it is sincerely to be hoped that this action, even if 150 years belated, will serve to make present and future generations conscious of the deep significance of the Bill of Rights.

Addresses Radiocast

As part of the ceremonies at the State House, two addresses were radiocast to New England points over the Yankee Network. These were by Mr. Saltonstall and Denys P. Myers, Research Director of the World Peace Foundation and Research Librarian of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College. Mr. Myers is credited with having called the attention of State officials to the fact Massachusetts had not previously ratified the first 10 amendments.

The belated ratification was timed by Governor Saltonstall to coincide with the year-long, nation-wide celebration of the sesquicentennial of these amendments scheduled to begin tomorrow, March 4, the anniversary of the convening of the First Congress under the Constitution in New York City, March 4, 1789.

Text of Bill of Rights: Page 11.



The Conventions of a Number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its Powers, that further declaratory and restrictive Clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public Confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its Institution—

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, Viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ART. THE first article of amendment was ratified by the requisite number of States on December 15, 1791. The second article, relating to compensation of Congressmen, was ratified on May 7, 1992, when the requisite number had approved it. The third article was ratified on March 1, 1810. The fourteenth article of amendment increased the number of Representatives in Congress from one hundred to one hundred and forty-three.

By a Staff Photographer

History—1789 to 1939

Upper: First page of Bill of Rights as introduced in United States Senate, Aug. 25, 1789. Center: Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, who signed a letter to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, transmitting ratification of Bill of Rights. Lower: Denys P. Myers, Research Director of World Peace Foundation and Research Librarian of Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College, who spoke at the signing ceremony.

No Flintlocks

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills, (R), presiding in the Vermont Senate, today ended legislative horseplay over a "blunderbuss" bill, which would have provided $67,000.01 to "defend" Union Village from "mounted minions of an alien federal government."

Introduced jokingly several weeks ago, the measure was pushed along by Republicans until Mr. Wills upset a 13-13 tie vote with a negative ballot.

Polish Tension Keeps Reich In Peace Path

Problems at Berlin's door lead to pressure on Italy not to aggravate France at present.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 3—While a certain nervousness is evident in West European Capitals concerning a possible crisis over the Mediterranean during the next few weeks, German-Polish relations are today the center of the picture here.

Recent anti-German student protests in chief Polish cities have caused considerable perturbation. The Mixed Minorities Commission of representatives of both countries which have been meeting here during all of this week has not even got as far yet as to discuss what Germany considers the fundamental outstanding issues.

The German-Polish treaty of friendship and nonaggression so highly extolled here as a model of bilateral agreement to serve as basis for a new Europe has again been severely shaken through Germany's failure to obtain what it considers satisfactory guarantees of impartial treatment for its racial kin in Poland, where the Poles feel exactly the same about their minority in Danzig.

German Estates Distributed

Today the position is worse than when both countries issued a joint declaration regarding minorities on Nov. 5, 1937. For meanwhile the Polish Land Reform Act has been fully applied and German landowners in Poland have been compelled to hand over 250,000 acres for distribution to landless peasants.

In addition legislation for protection of that country's frontiers has laid down that estates in frontier districts must be held by Poles. This means in practice that when a German estate owner in a frontier district passes on, his heir, being of German race, is almost invariably compelled to sell out, as the Polish authorities will not grant him the required permission to enter into his inheritance.

On both these fundamental issues Germans would like to negotiate with the Poles, but Polish representatives maintain that these are internal matters outside the scope of present discussions.

Minor Issues Scanned

All that is expected from present negotiations therefore are agreements on minor issues, such as the issue of passports to minorities, regulations as to local frontier arrangements, and school and church matters. The German allegation that many German workers have been displaced by Poles in the Teschen area taken over from the Czechs last November also appears unlikely to be settled satisfactorily to the Germans.

Today's Völkischer Beobachter, a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

A Clipper at Home and at Home in a Clipper

Clyde H. Sunderland Photos

No. 18 in the Air Near Its Home 'Port of Trade Winds' and Its 'Apartments'

In the top picture the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island serves as background, the hangars of Pan American Airways being on the right side. Center: Flight deck of the Clipper. Pilots are seated in center forward; navigator is at his long table at left. Radio operator at center right, flight engineer at right. This is only two-thirds of the flight deck. There are sleeping quarters off of this. Lower left: This is the central lounge and dining salon of the Clipper. Lower right: 'Honeymoon Suite' at tail of Clipper.

Harrison Leads Revolt Against U. S. Spending

New Deal turning point believed reached as Senator raises banner of strong coalition.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The debt warning of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi is probably the most important event thus far in the 76th Congress. It marks a definite, positive pronouncement for economy by one of the most effective men in the national Legislature and strikes at the heart of the Eccles spend-to-prosperity philosophy of President Roosevelt. It is the clear standard of revolt. Coming from Mr. Harrison it has the support of Vice-President Garner and of Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado and Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, who constitute a formidable team. It follows Mr. Roosevelt's defeat in the WPA fight, when $150,000,000 was lopped off the New Deal relief recommendation. The statement is as bold as it is premeditated. It was not struck off in the white heat of debate. It was a deliberate, careful challenge to the Roosevelt fiscal program, and raises the banner of conservative revolt on a height to which legislators of like faith can repair. That they will do so goes without saying.

Immediate Objective

Mr. Harrison presented a specific objective for which to fight, and in this respect gave a practical immediacy to his challenge which lifted his proposal out of the field of generalization into actual policy.

On or about July, 1940, he said, the national statutory debt limit of $45,000,000,000 will be reached at the present rate of deficit spending. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has just announced that the Administration will ask to raise the debt limit to $50,000,000,000 And now Mr. Harrison demands that the debt limit be kept where it is. That Governmental economy be practiced, and that taxes be reduced. That is the Harrison position in a nutshell. It is a position certain to be approved by Republicans in both houses. It will win the support of many conservative Democrats. Taken together, such a coalition could dominate Congress. As happens in the last two years of so many second-term American Presidents, they could take control of affairs out of the hands of the Chief Executive, if indeed, they have not already done so. The Harrison statement may be a landmark in the struggle. This is largely because of the influence and authority that Mr. Harrison himself wields, his personal prestige, his Chairmanship of the vital Finance Committee, and the fact that he came within one vote of being picked as majority leader in the contest with Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky.

Confers With Doughton

Before the afternoon press conference at which Mr. Harrison made his statement he conferred with Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina who is Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee where any proposal to raise the debt limit must originate. The result of the conference was not disclosed.

Mr. Harrison saw three choices before the country: Increased debt limit, increased taxes, or economy. He advocated the third course, and, next in order, increased taxes rather than further national indebtedness. But new taxes, he said, would shake business confidence.

The implications of the economy plea are more far-reaching than initially appear. Under the New Deal philosophy a great degree of social responsibility has been undertaken by the Federal Government for unemployment, relief, and other services. This is the major development since 1933; but it has not been accompanied by comparable increases in taxation, or by sufficient national income to float the program without deficits. It is difficult to see now how any major economy can be achieved without a material reduction in the New Deal's assumption of social responsibility. This means a direct clash between New Dealers and conservatives. Thus the whole issue of New Deal philosophy may be bound up in the economy issue.

The Harrison statement follows:

Harrison Statement

"The Government's fiscal picture must be carefully scanned and that doesn't mean next year, but now. And it should be done through clear vision and not through a colored lens.

"We are confronted with a budget which calls for over $10,000,000,000 in appropriations for the next fiscal year, and the cold suggestion in the budget message of a deficit that will amount to $3,500,000,000.

"This Congress is to consider the legislation that would make possible these large expenditures. We have a national debt of $40,000,000,000 and a guaranteed underwritten debt of $5,000,000,000.

"The present law fixes the national debt limit at $45,000,000,000.

"With mounting expenditures and recurring deficits, it is inevitable that that limit will be reached about the first of July, 1940. Something must be done now to meet this serious situation. The Government cannot continue to spend such excessive sums without increasing the limit to which the national debt may go, or without increasing taxes to provide current revenue to meet the appropriations.

"Taxes are now so heavy that to increase them would add additional

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

This Changing World

The Silver Folly—Bill to End Purchases Comes Before the Senate After the Treasury Has Bought 2,000,000,000 Ounces—Senator Townsend's Question

By H. B. Elliston

Several years ago a well known publicist, engaged in an argument over the silver folly, insisted that the Purchase Act would never be repealed.

"Why?" we all asked. No doubt we were all thinking of past silver purchase acts which had come and gone.

"Because," he replied, "there's no vested interest in repeal. The miners have a big bloc in the West all out to get Uncle Sam to buy their stuff at fancy prices, but whose particular shoe is pinched by the purchasing, I mean other than Johnny Q. Taxpayer?"

Everybody was silenced by his positiveness, if not by his reasoning; but at last somebody ventured to mention the silverware manufacturers. Here was a force making for repeal. At the time they were complaining of the manner in which the Treasury's purchases had boosted the price of their raw material. But the demurrer was uttered semi-facetiously. We all knew there would be no percentage for Congressmen to try to do something for those who either sell or use silverware. At last, feeling that the last word hadn't been said, I hazarded that, surely, there was a vested interest in public service; if not in that, then in common sense. But everybody smiled at my naïveté.

Then in early 1937 I thought I was going to prove my cynical friends wrong. One fine day Representative James Buchanan suddenly exclaimed in a committee meeting, "Why, oh why, do we pay 78 cents an ounce to our silver miners when the market price is only 45 cents?" The query was addressed to Secretary Morgenthau exactly three years and two months after Congress had authorized such extraordinary generosity. But the query was never answered. After this noble beginning, the Texan passed on, and a silver silence again fell upon Congress.

* * *

Now the voice of common sense has been heard in the Senate. Its owner is Townsend of Delaware. Senator Townsend at this late day—five years after the authorization of the silver purchases—doesn't bother to ask questions. He would answer them with the repeal of the act. He has introduced a bill which would revoke the President's authority to stop adding to a useless hoard which has already mounted to two billions of ounces.

My faith that common sense will prevail is thus renewed. Of course, one voice doesn't make a favorable vote, but Senator Townsend is pertinacious enough to be called a crusader. I have just had a personal experience of his crusading. In a piece a short while ago I referred, in passing, to silver. Contrasting the buying of gold and the buying of silver, I said, "Uncle Sam has already stopped buying silver from every Tom, Dick, and Harry." Writes the Senator: "In this you are certainly mistaken," and proceeds to show me how.

All that the Senator does is prove to me that the Treasury is still buying foreign silver. Of course, it is. But the Treasury is not buying silver in the way in which it is buying gold. This was my point. Since, however, other readers might get the same impression from my column that Senator Townsend did, the point is worthy of elaboration, especially in view of the Townsend bill.

Up till December, 1935, all foreign offers of silver as well as of gold were freely bought by the Treasury. The price paid for gold was $35 an ounce. For silver the Treasury paid varying prices. Its mandate from Congress was to keep on buying silver till either stocks arrived at a certain amount or the price arrived at $1.29 an ounce. The object was to force up the world price of silver so that the subsidized price at home would not look like a subsidy.

Unlimited buying of anything will always force up the price of that thing by the operation of the law of supply and demand. So it was with silver. The price under Uncle Sam's buying ministrations soared from 43½ cents when the first purchasing was authorized to 81 cents an ounce. That was all right by the miners, hoarders and speculators of four continents. They were in clover. And the day before April 26, 1935, it seemed to be all right by the Treasury. After all, Secretary Morgenthau was engaged in "enthusiastically," as he put it, buying up all the silver he could lay his hands on, in order to boost the price up to $1.29.

* * *

But April 26, 1935, marked the turning point in the fortunes of silver. On that day Secretary Morgenthau suddenly withdrew his buying orders in all world markets. Apparently he couldn't stomach this business of subsidizing the entire silver world, as well as the domestic miners. Down, in consequence, flopped the price. This in turn was something that the silver Senators couldn't stomach, and they descended en bloc upon Secretary Morgenthau. You can imagine them saying to him:

"Look here, Mr. Secretary, you are engaged in carrying out a congressional mandate, and this is to buy and buy and buy, even till it hurts you."

At any rate, Secretary Morgenthau had to resume his unlimited buying.

But the shock of this sudden interruption had been too much for the silver world. Silver had been dealt a mortal blow. The speculators, burned once, kept out of the market; and, greatest blow of all, China, alarmed by the manner in which the commodity (that is, per currency) had been climbing, decided to demonetize its silver. Thus the great white hope was killed by its friends! Amid the general disillusionment, Secretary Morgenthau in December, 1935, again began to "brake" his buying. This time there was no protest from the silver bloc. And from December, 1935, Secretary Morgenthau has been buying selectively, mainly by special arrangements such as those with China, Spain and Mexico.

This is what I meant when I said that no longer is silver bought from every Tom, Dick and Harry. I agree with Senator Townsend that there is no sense in continuing to make any purchases at all. I should add that (for various, mainly foreign policy, reasons) last year the Treasury's acquisitions of silver were the largest of any year since 1935. The Townsend bill would put an end to all that. His bill is a case of the national interest catching up with a special interest which has saddled the country and the world with a pretty problem.

Mrs. Roosevelt Officially Sends Clipper on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The Yankee Clipper, first of Pan American Airways' super flying boats for transoceanic service, was today wished an official "bon voyage" by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a large gathering of distinguished guests.

In impressive ceremonies at the Anacostia Naval Air Station, the President's wife broke a bottle of water from the seven seas over the nose of the 40-ton airship.

In the bottle was water flown to Washington from Bermuda; Brazil; San Francisco; Chile; Kingston, Jamaica; Macao; and Serang, Java—symbolizing routes plied by sailing clippers that brought maritime prestige to this country a century ago.

Immediately following the christening presided over by Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, the giant ship was slipped into the waters of the Anacostia River and received its first passengers—Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the "Little Cabinet," and Congressional leaders. The craft was piloted on its maiden passenger flight by Capt. Harold E. Gray.

Mrs. Roosevelt says she "would love to fly the Atlantic but won't be doing it for the next year."

The Clipper was flown here from the Boeing Airplane Company at Seattle, Wash., by way of San Diego and New Orleans.

The Yankee Clipper is one of six super-clippers designed by Pan American for trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific services. Two sister ships are now in process of transport testing, one of them in San Francisco and the second en route over the airway to Hong Kong.

Speakers at the dedication included Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Civilian Aeronautics Authority, and R. Walton Moore, counselor of the Department of State.

Landing of a clipper ship: Page 5

A 264,000-Mile Auto

SNOW HILL, N. C. (AP)—George Albert Jones, weekly newspaper publisher, is driving a new automobile, after trading a model he had driven for 22 years.

Mr. Jones said his old car traveled 264,000 miles.

Relations of Government To Labor Undergoes Change

Labor's position in the United States has been drastically altered by events of the past week: Supreme Court decisions, President Roosevelt's peace proposals, and the new outlook for NLRB revision. The following is the first of three articles on "Labor and the Courts," analyzing the sharply changed situation.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The relationship of government to organized labor in the United States must be re-appraised in the light of sudden far-reaching developments.

1. The Supreme Court has handed down three decisions reversing findings of the National Labor Relations Board, and reopening the whole status of that key organization.

2. Congress is preparing to battle over proposed amendments to the Labor Act, with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations bitterly divergent in their approach to the fight.

3. President Roosevelt has just initiated a move to reconcile A. F. of L. and C. I. O. differences, and committees for that purpose have been set up, with a meeting expected shortly.

Each one of these three new developments affects the others.

The Labor Board was set up by the New Deal to encourage collective bargaining, and did so, but it has now become a bone of bitter contention between the two labor factions. To vary the metaphor, the Supreme Court has now caused a re-shuffle of all the cards in the pack by its three simultaneous sharp rebuffs to the Board last Monday. Finally, the political differences between the labor factions over the Board vitally affect the question of their ultimate reconciliation. The question is, where does labor go from here?

The Point at Issue

Here is discussed the initial problem of the Labor Board: where it stands, what it has been doing, and whether it has been biased in favor of the C. I. O., as the Federation leaders charge.

The most authoritative recent study of the Board has just been written by Prof. Robert R. R. Brooks of Williams College, published by the Yale University Press, and called "Unions of Their Own Choosing." The Brooks study supplies the background for the even later developments of the past week. As these affect the Board, the chief question is, how far will the Board's independent judgment be maintained after the Supreme Court's three de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'Eggs' of Agate Found in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—New finds of "thunder eggs" and mordenite, recently reported from Crook and Malheur Counties in central and southeast Oregon, are expected to lure hundreds of mineral collectors to the isolated interior of the State during the coming summer.

The strange "eggs" are nodules holding agates of extreme beauty. Mordenite is of the zeolite group of minerals and is relatively rare, being found in good quality in only a few places in the world.

The discoveries were made in highlands believed by geologists to have been the beds of primeval seas. "Eggs" and mordenite are found in the gravels of ancient stream beds near Prineville, east of here.

In Malheur County, still farther to the East, comes the report of the location of a new mordenite area holding specimens declared to be outstanding in the entire United States. This locality can be reached from Vale, over the Nigger Rock road. It is 70 miles from the Malheur County town. The area is not inhabited.

The deposits yield the strange minerals, much sought by collectors, white cotton-like masses on rock. They are similar to the specimens obtained from the popular field near Challis, Idaho.

Dr. H. C. Dake of Portland who identified the mineral, reports: "Previous to this find, the mordenite of Challis was considered the best in the world."

Mordenite had been previously reported from a few other Oregon localities, but the quality was inferior.

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Support for Democracy Found In Pacelli's Rise to Papacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—The surprise choice of Cardinal Pacelli as the new Pope has astonished diplomatic circles throughout Europe, and is expected to give rise to a situation of considerable delicacy in the relations between the Vatican and the authoritarian States.

Before the election both Signor Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler are understood to have used influence to induce the Cardinals' College to choose some one unidentified with the policy of Pius XI. Though there are reasons for believing that the new Pope will be somewhat less unequivocal in his attitude toward the dictators than his predecessor, the mere fact that he has chosen to be known by the same name Pius is regarded as showing that he does not intend to make any radical change in policy.

Signor Mussolini already has sent an official telegram of congratulation to the new Pope, who will have as one of his first tasks the solution of the problem of regulating the relations between the Fascist authorities and the Roman Catholic lay organization known as "Catholic Action." This organization has been increasingly coming into conflict with the Fascist authorities on account of its activities among Italian youth.

In Paris unqualified approval is expressed of Cardinal Pacelli's election, his opposition to racialism being widely commended. Paris also recalls that he made a strong speech in Paris some years ago praising French democracy. Downing Street similarly is registering satisfaction.

Berlin and Rome official circles, which have been urging the appointment of a non-political Pope, are now describing Pius XII as a "diplomat."

It is regarded as axiomatic in informed circles that Cardinal Pacelli owed his election mainly to the strong feeling among non-Italian Cardinals against totalitarianism. Estimates of opinion among Italian members of the College indicate that many of them have strong Fascist sympathies, but there is some indication that opposition to Cardinal Pacelli in Government circles diminished shortly before the election was held.

Choice of Diplomat as Pope Causes Comment in Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 3—The first German press reactions to Cardinal Pacelli's election as Pope Pius XII are somewhat restrained, though here and there it is considered remarkable that since many Cardinals were thought to favor the election of a more strictly evangelical Prelate rather than a diplomat, yet the Cardinal with the greatest diplomatic experience of any should have been elected, and elected so quickly.

It is to be hoped, writes the Frankfürter Zeitung, that the new Pope will throw all his diplomatic skill into the scales on the side of peace in the struggle between powers of the Church and the world. The influence of the new Pope on German Bishops is expected to be strong, since he is well acquainted with them, having lived here as Papal Nuncio for 12 years.

The Nazional-Zeitung, Field Marshal Hermann Göring's organ, writes "The world and with it the German people hope that Pius XII will contribute through his own discernment toward finding the way which will lead to pacification of a world disturbed by Jewish war propaganda."

Declaration of Lima Viewed As Basis of a New Solidarity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Back from a prolonged survey of Latin-American political conditions following his attendance at the Lima Pan American Conference, John Thompson, foreign editor of the San Francisco News in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California described the Declaration of Lima as "the basis of American continental solidarity."

Editor Thompson, long-time expert on Pan American problems, discussed the question whether or not the Eighth Pan American Conference was a success.

Leaving little doubt as to his opinion of its success he compared the Declaration of Lima to the Monroe Doctrine and declared the conference was "packed with vitality."

"Did we finally accomplish our (United States) main object of continental solidarity at Lima?" Mr. Thompson asked. "The Declaration of Lima is the answer. It takes its place alongside the Monroe Doctrine as the very basis of our Pan American and our world foreign policy.

"It is a declaration by all the American nations that there exists such a thing as continental solidarity and that henceforth the western hemisphere is not merely a geographic term, but a political entity to be reckoned with in the affairs of the world."

Mr. Thompson scotched the criticism often heard that the Lima Declaration was "merely an understanding." He stated, "Many people have said this declaration is weak, without the binding force of a treaty. I feel they are wrong in this view. The modern technique of the so-called European and Asiatic have-nots has made treaties obsolete."

Rather, Mr. Thompson held, the Declaration is a working positive basis for Pan American co-operation because it is "strongly enough worded to keep everybody in the fold, but it is elastic enough to stand the strain of a changing world. It is the modern answer to a modern world situation. It will permit a lot of leeway to any one nation without making it appear that nation is breaking the covenant."

He contended that while this five-point statement of solidarity against "isms" in the Americas may not be actually classified as a covenant of a Pan American League of Nations, "it may very well become the cornerstone of such a league."

Mr. Thompson described the declaration as frankly based on self-interest. "No one attempts to save the world," he said. "The only thing the American nations agree to do is to see to it that no one ever invades their own country, or that of any of their neighbors. By its very simplicity, this Pan American axis will survive."

He maintained this axis differs from the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis, which he said is based on "aggression," while the Pan American axis is based on "defense."

In a short 15-minute talk before he went on a radio hook-up for his major address, Mr. Thompson ventured some opinions on the recent coup d'état attempted in Lima in which the Minister of Interior, who sought to overthrow the Government, was fatally shot.

Mr. Thompson stated it was his belief, having just come from Lima, that President Benavides was well aware of what was going to happen and took the trip away from the Capitol as a ruse, having planned that General Rodriguez would "be taken care of" if he attempted the suspected coup.

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U. S. Honor to Saito Pleases Japanese

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese expressed friendly appreciation to the United States March 3 for the unusual offer by President Roosevelt of a heavy naval cruiser to bear back to Japan the ashes of Hirosi Saito, former Ambassador to Washington.

All the Ministries of the Government had "particularly requested" that the gratitude of Japan be expressed for "this very high honor in such an exceptional case," the Foreign Office spokesman said.

Some in diplomatic circles asserted that the offer of the cruiser, which was accepted, had done more toward smoothing relations between the countries than anything since the Sino-Japanese war began.

Army authorities asked that their thanks be conveyed and numerous Japanese officials went personally to the Embassy to express their sentiments.

The newspaper Asahi observed that "the American Government's courtesy in sending ashes of our envoy to his fatherland deepens our friendship and our sense of gratitude to America."

Department Looks Ahead

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interior Department was 90 years old March 3, but there was no celebration, for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary, said the Department "looks forward and not backward." Established in the Polk Administration, the Department started with six employees. It now has 45,000.

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Tons of Concrete and Steel Soon to Be 'Launched'

A. W. Knight, Designer

Bridge Across Tasmania's River Derwent at Hobart as It Will Appear When Completed

New Pope Pleads For Peace Based On Brotherhood

VATICAN CITY, March 3 (AP)—In the course of his international broadcast message today the new Pope, Pius XII, said:

We wish to add hope and an appeal for peace. We mean that peace . . . which is desired by all honest souls and which is the fruit of charity and justice. We invite everybody to peace of conscience, tranquil in the friendship of God; to peace of families, united and harmonized by holy love of Christ and, finally, to peace among nations through mutual, brotherly assistance, and friendly collaboration.

In these troublesome and difficult hours while so many difficulties seem to impede attainment of that peace which is the most profound inspiration of hearts, we raise to the Lord a special prayer for all those who are entrusted with the high honor and the grave burden of guiding peoples on the road to prosperity and progress. . . .

The new Pontiff today set his coronation for March 12.

Piux XII will be the first Pope elected since the Lateran Treaty adjusted differences between the Vatican and th Italian Government 10 years ago, and he will be free if he chooses, therefore, to revive the old custom of going through Rome in state to take formal possession of Papal properties outside the Vatican walls.

Philadelphia Lags In Slum Clearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—In failing to provide funds for low-rental housing, Philadelphians with money to invest are criticized for "lack of intelligence and lack of philanthropy" in a recent report by the Philadelphia Housing Association.

Pointing out that low-cost dwellings "can be provided and managed without a loss to the capital involved," the report assails "those who have the funds to invest, but lack the vision and willingness to invest in this field. It is an indication of the low ebb of social conscience in Philadelphia."

The lowest income groups are the chief sufferers from a housing shortage which affects all of the city, according to the Association. A survey revails that while vacancies are available in the lower rental ranges, virtually all are in "substandard dwellings," most of which need extensive repairs.

Bird Refuge Added To Chain in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—On April 1 the Federal Government, through the Biological Survey Bureau, will take over the 140 acres of the Culver H. Marshall farm and make it a part of the Malheur Lake Bird Refuge project.

Acquisition of this acreage is a part of the Government plan to establish migratory bird refuges at vantage points along the Pacific Coast. A primary project was established at Malheur Lake some time ago and, as the opportunity permitted, this refuge has been enlarged and improved until now it is one of the largest in the State.

Situated, as it is, on a large lake the refuge will be used as a nesting place for water fowl, thousands of which collect in the Malheur area annually. Feeding grounds and improved resting facilities will be developed on the new acreage as soon as the weather permits.

The Malheur refuge is one of a chain of such preserves that have been established in Oregon during recent years.

Tasmanian Highway Bridge To Ride on Tide Like Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania — Commuters between Hobart and its eastern suburb will soon be crossing the river Derwent on the latest design of bridge, virtually a concrete highway floating on top of the water.

The new bridge, the first section of which was recently put into position, is known as a floating arch, or rigid pontoon type, and was designed by A. W. Knight, a public works engineer. It will consist of four approach spans, supported by abutments, and built out into the river to a point where the water is deep enough to permit the passage of ships to the upper part of the river. An opening lift span 180 feet wide connects this section of the bridge to another large abutment, at one end of which will be hinged the floating section. An abutment on the eastern shore will provide the other hinge for the floating arch, thus completing the 4,200-foot length of the bridge.

Needs No Anchors

The floating section requires no abutments, and no chains or anchors to hold it in position. It will be 3,160 feet long and will be formed of two continuous cellular members or rigid pontoons, each 1,580 feet long, and supported by the buoyancy of the water.

There will be 12 sections, 132 feet long, in each of the pontoons, these being welded together into one solid pontoon of enormous strength and stiffness.

The floating section, which is 12 feet deep, will draw seven feet of water with five feet above the water line. The sides are curved outwards and a four-foot high concrete fence above the roadway will shield it from water. The roadway will be 30 feet wide with a seven-foot pathway on one side. Under the approach spans there is a clearance of 25 feet, thus doing away with the necessity for small vessels to use the opening lift.

Eeach concrete section weighs more than a thousand tons and contains 475 longitudinal steel reinforcing rods, which will be butt welded together and run the full length of the floating arch.

One of the most interesting features of the undertaking is an arrangement enabling the sections to be joined together in the water and the reinforcing rods to be joined throughout the length of the floating section without the rods in the adjoining section coming in contact with the water. Before being launched the ends of each section are fitted with temporary wooden bulkheads and the concrete is flanged out at the ends to take a rubber insertion packing. The packing will enable a temporary join to be made watertight, preparatory to welding the 475 rods and subsequently making a permanent join by pouring concrete between the sections.

Rise and Fall With Tide

As the sections are completed they will be towed into a calm bay and joined into the rigid floating section. This will then be towed back and joined to the abutments by specially designed hinges, which are actually steel beams coated with a metal able to withstand the action of salt water. The hinges permit the arch to rise and fall with the tide, which varies from four to seven feet.

To enable traffic to pass from the rigid roadway to the floating roadway, a 60-foot concrete ramp on steel girders will be attached to each end of the arch, and the ramp also will enable the bridge to adjust itself to the rise and fall of the tide.

Construction of the bridge will cost about £310,000, as compared with an estimated £1,000,000 for the building of a low-level bridge of ordinary type. The principle reason for this cost reduction is the lack of foundations other than the abutments at one end, located in compartively shallow water.

Spy Trial Brings Odd Acid to Light

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A mysterious acid—capable of damaging the metal hulls of battleships—figures in the federal trial of two men and a woman accused of peace-time espionage here.

The acid, said United States Attorney Ben Harrison, was obtained from a German freighter by a Japanese fishing boat in 1937 and stored under the guard of an Italian at the Mexican port of Ensenada, 70 miles south of the California border.

This information, the prosecutor asserted, was contained in one of the 69 secret reports of the Naval Intelligence Service which Hafis Salich, former operative, is accused of selling for $1,700 to Mikhail Gorin, manager of a Soviet travel bureau, and his wife, Natasha.

Mr. Harrison, amidst defense obligations, read to the jury from the report which listed the fishing boat Flying Cloud, registered to Matasuka Tsuida of San Diego, as the importer of two cargoes of the acid, obtained from the German freighter Edna.

"The Flying Cloud does little fishing," Mr. Harrison said. "It fuels from the Sundai Maru. In port, it flies an American flag, but on the open sea flies a Japanese flag. It has a powerful radio set capable of reaching Japan."

Mr. Harrison asserted a quantity of the acid had been obtained and tested. When mixed with salt water, it turned to minute bubbles just under the surface. It attacked metals, further investigation showed, with a rapid corrosive action.

The Naval Intelligence report went on to elate two instances when the acid apparently was used. In one of them, quantities of the acid were believed to have been dropped overboard at Honolulu by a Japanese fishing boat in 1937 near a vessel loading molasses at a dock. In a short while, 25 per cent of the underwater metal of the loading boat had been eaten away.

Isaac Pacht—a member of the battery of attorneys representing Mr. Salich, announced that arguments for the trio's freedom would be based on the following claims:

1. None of the naval intelligence reports introduced as evidence contain data relating to national defense.

2. Merely because an officer of the Navy may designate certain information to be "confidential," an employee's violation of such confidence does not make the latter guilty under the Espionage Act.

3. Neither an officer of the Navy nor the jury in this case should determine what relates to national defense.

Howard Carter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—Mr. Howard Carter, the Egyptologist, who passed on yesterday, was famous for his discovery of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen in association with the late Earl of Carnarvon.

Mr. Carter made his great discovery, Nov. 30, 1922, in the Valley of the Kings on the west bank of the river Nile, near Luxor. In that valley some 27 kings had been buried and the fact that one tomb, that of King Tut-ankh-Amen, had escaped the hand of the desecrators, who had systematically robbed the rest, caused an extraordinary sensation at the time. The exploration work had been financed by the Earl of Carnarvon who was present at the opening of the tomb.

In addition to finding the tomb of "King Tut," Mr. Carter discovered the royal tomb of Mentuhotep and other private tombs as Inspector General of the Antiquities Department of the Egyptian Government.

Mr. Carter who at one time assisted the eminent explorer, Prof. Flinders Petrie, on an expedition to Egypt had spent the greater part of his life in that country since the age of 17.

Team-Drawn Carts Put to War Use

By the Associated Press

Shanghai

To save gasoline and oil for the war machines of China, the Central Chinese Government is planning to use hundreds of horse, mule and donkey-drawn carts to haul supplies over the new Burma-Yunnan highway.

Rubber-tired carts to be used for this work will have one-ton capacities. The cart caravans, bearing munitions and other supplies, are expected to require about a month to travel the 2,100 miles from Rangoon to Kuming.

Business Called Social Ministry To Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Business is a social ministry to the community, said W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company in a recent address here before the Ontario Retail Hardware Association.

In business itself is the remedy for the present economic ills, he went on, urging businessmen to re-invigorate the economic life of the people. Business is not coming back until businessmen roll up their sleeves and bring back, piece by piece, what they have lost. In his opinion this requires largely an investment of personal enterprise.

Discussing political interference in the United States in particular, he said it could not harm business as long as the latter "keeps its feet." He differentiated between government and political administrations, remarking that government is a great covenant of rights and liberties and that it lays down the framework of law and opportunity whereby people can develop along their own lines.

Deploring the so-called effect of war talk on business, he demanded, "What would be the effect of business on war if we were doing our full duty, if we used our power? The exchange of goods can be used to do more to deflate the strength of this situation than anything else."

Rickert Is Named To Replace Tobin

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration forces were reported to be trying to prevail on Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters Union Leader, to reconsider his decision not to serve on an American Federation of Labor committee appointed to conduct peace negotiations with the Congress of Industrial Organization.

Mr. Tobin announced yesterday he could not serve because of pressure of other work and today William Green, President of the A. F. of L., selected Thomas A. Rickert, head of the United Garment Workers Union, to take the vacant place.

The selection of Mr. Rickert was regarded in some quarters as a new complication in the forthcoming peace conferences as he will meet his one rival in the clothing industry—Sidney Hillman of New York, President of C. I. O.'s Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Dodge Strikers Agree To Go Back to Work

DETROIT (AP) — Officials of the United Automobile Workers Union announced March 3 that employees of the Dodge Forge & Truck Division of the Chrysler Corporation had reached an agreement in their dispute with the management and would return to work Monday, March 6. Terms of the settlement were not disclosed.

About 1,400 men were thrown out of work as a result of a wage dispute involving production workers engaged on tool and die work.

Soviet Leaders Reform Party To Seal It as Real Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Thorough reorganization of Russia's ruling Communist Party, which is to be confirmed and completed at the eighteenth national Party Congress beginning March 10, brings the Party into closer conformity with the totalitarian conceptions worked out in Germany, and to a lesser extent in Italy.

As originally conceived, Russia's Communist Party resembled in some respects certain kinds of religious orders, whose members were supposed to be so devoted to the creed of Communism that they were ready to go anywhere and do anything in its behalf, submitting themselves entirely to the instructions of the Party high command, and facing whatever personal sacrifices might be demanded of them.

Proposes a Career

That conception, which has gradually changed with the years, is now entirely discarded. The Communist Party, like the National Socialist Party in Germany and the Fascist Party in Italy, now proposes to offer its members a career, through its monopoly of political control, and to provide them with personal security and a sense of stability.

The new draft charter for the Party, prepared for approval of the Party Congress, abolishes the method of "mass purges" which has kept Party members on tenterhooks for the past 20 years. This method included periodic examinations of Party members, who were questioned not only concerning their qualifications for Party and Government posts, and their past misdeeds, but also their opinions and private relationships. Hundreds of thousands of Party members were eliminated almost every year through such examinations, often merely because they expressed some opinion which offended the Party inquisitors.

Expulsions from the Communist Party, which have averaged as high as 20 per cent annually, are now to become rare. At the same time, entrance qualifications for Party membership are to be reduced, the period of probation is to be shortened, and everything possible is to be done to encourage young men and women to seek Party membership, which will become more than ever a prerequisite to high political office in the Soviet Government.

Light on Party's Size

Discussions at the forthcoming Congress are expected to throw light on the present membership of the Party, which has not been announced since the drastic contemporary series of purges started in the summer of 1936. Discussions may also reveal whether the Party is likely to be increased or reduced in size as a result of its reorganization. During 20 years the Party has varied in size from 25,000 (at the outbreak of the revolution in Russia) to 3,200,000 in 1932. During the past seven years, drastic purges have cut down membership, which recent estimates have placed at about 1,400,000.

The Party's new charter is described as an "extension of Party democracy." It provides that a national Congress be held every year, and that each annual Congress shall be empowered to remove one-fifth of the members of the Party Central Committee, with or without cause. During the past five years, not one national Congress has been convoked, and the Central Committee elected in 1934 is still theoretically in existence, although the Committee is, in fact, almost unrecognizable because so many of its members "disappeared" in police roundups.

When the new charter comes into force, there will be little to distinguish Russia's Communist Party from similar monopolistic parties in other totalitarian states. In all such states, political opposition is not only illegal but a crime punishable by execution. Membership in the single Party becomes indispensable to high offices, not only in the political field, but in all the various fields of activity under political control.

Justifies Its Monopoly

Russia's Communist Party makes precisely the same claims to justify its political monopoly as are made by the National Socialist Party in Germany and the Fascist Party in Italy. It claims to represent the best interests of the people. But it refuses to permit any of the "people" to deny this claim; any attempt to do so would attract the attention of the political police, in Russia just as in other totalitarian countries.

A few years ago, Communist Party members at least undertook material sacrifices. They worked for small salaries, and set an example for austere living. Such restrictions have gradually disappeared. Party members have had no limits on their incomes for some years, and many of them live luxuriously, with imported motorcars and chauffeurs, country estates, private railway cars, etc., as perquisites of office. In this respect, also, Communists have drawn closer to National Socialists and Fascists.

Industry Grows in Shanghai But Wages Are at New Low

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A marked industrial growth in war-racked Shanghai—accompanied, however, by a sharp decline in the pay of Chinese workers—is disclosed by the annual report of the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Employment in the so-called Eastern District north of the Soochow Creek, comprising Yangtzepoo and Wayside areas, which were swept by shell and flame and which still remain in major degree under Japanese control despite a partial restoration of normal International Settlement foreign jurisdiction, has been brought back to four fifths the total shown by the last statistics before the hostilities opened. That is to say, at the end of 1935. When the last pre-war factory survey was made it was found that there were 106,000 workers employed, while the latest survey showed that at the end of 1938 there were 82,000 workers in various jobs.

For the Settlement as a whole it was found that there were 7,000 more workers employed than at the end of 1935, showing that what has been lost through destroyed plants has been more than made up in total by the opening of new premises; much of it by money from outside Shanghai.

Of interest was the analysis of the significant recovery of industries. It was found that there are 36 new larger and medium-sized plants in cotton textile operations employing some 12,000 workers at spinning weaving, and dyeing. There has also been an invasion of hundreds of small-scale cotton textile plants of a relatively primitive sort previously prevalent in outlying towns and villages.

Reverts to Cruder Forms

Industry here seems in many respects to have undergone a reversion to smaller, less advanced forms of working, utilizing in a great many cases machinery made of wood or otherwise unsuited to the large-scale looting operations in which the Japanese engaged as soon as the local fighting was over. Much of the ownership is foreign but a great deal of Chinese capital has come in from nearby towns and villages to take advantage of foreign protection, as the Japanese army in the occupied areas offers few inducements for Chinese to carry on.

But on the other side of the picture—the condition of the Chinese workers who make operations possible—a dismaying set of facts is disclosed by the report. Briefly, it appears that the sub-human living conditions of before the war have been worsened—something almost impossible to conceive—as result of the presence in Shanghai of the many thousands of helpless refugees who must turn to any sort of slavery if that is necessary to gain subsistence. And few Shanghai industrialists of any nationality have ever been noted for their humanitarianism, although some few notably American and British, in pre-war days felt it was good business to carry the issue no farther, to afford reasonably decent wage levels and working conditions.

Wages Pitifully Low

Figures compiled by a former head of the (Chinese) Shanghai City Government's Statistical Division, working under the Foreign Industrial Division since the hostilities, show among other things that wages now paid run as low as half an American cent an hour for silk reeling and cotton spinning workers. Even that gives only part of the picture. Hours often run to 10 or 12 a day but employment is likely to be so irregular as to make monthly incomes of as low as $2 to $3 a month (for silk reeling and match-making industries, exchange calculated on a level of six Chinese dollars to one American dollar.

Of course the drop in purchasing power of Chinese money has not gone as far as the virtually 50 per cent drop in its foreign exchange value. But it is calculated that today it costs $1.47 to buy what could be bought in Shanghai for $1 in July, 1937, just before the war started. The dollar of that time is worth only 68 cents now.

What this means to the industrial worker is evident enough. Group indices show that the highest rise in living costs is in the category of rent, which as compared with a base 100 in 1926, when figures were first compiled, stands at 289.14 as compared with the 112.56 of July, 1937, or a rise of 156.9 per cent. Second comes fuel and light, then miscellaneous, fourth food, and fifth clothing.

Barely Livable Wages

Cotton spinning, employs the greatest number of workers, but is one of the poorest paid industries in the city, although a temporary rise in cotton spinning demands put average monthly pay up from just over $3 a month to just over $4. Shipbuilding, printing and machinery workers are regarded as well paid at from $8 to $16 a month. The report ovserves:

"Even in normal times, it is hardly possible to live on such a meager income." War times have been productive of lower wage levels, in general, while cost of living has gone up.

Workers in the flour industry work as many as 29 days a month, those in oil pressing, 28 days—"they had practically no time to rest," in the words of the report. In other industries the number of days is so few (18 to 26 in one group) that income must be low and uncertain.

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Legislative Councils Aid In Speeding Up Law Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Lawmaking in the State Legislatures is, through new research and study groups, becoming a simpler and more effective job. The time should soon come observers believe when all legislators will not only be able to debate in an informed manner on every bill, but will also know exactly what they are voting on.

Some states, through the formation of legislative Councils, are already well on the way to this increased efficiency, according to a report of the Council of State Governments. Legislative Councils are newly developed lawmaking aids designed to make sessions of the Legislatures more efficient. They are study and research bodies composed of legislators who prepare factual reports and legislative proposals on major current problems of their respective states.

They do not propose final solutions for legislative action, but select the outstanding state problems for study between the regular sessions and through their research staffs provide reliable data on them. In some cases, bills embodying impartial recommendations based on the study made, are drafted. Factual reports of their investigations which include studies of similar problems as handled in other States, and collection of all available material, are presented to legislators in concrete form before the beginning of sessions.

Prepared to Go Ahead

Thus, senators and representatives, instead of facing a muddle of bills and proposals with only arguments and lobbyists' propaganda as information, are now starting each session with a prepared accumulation of facts and background material to serve as a guide in charting legislation.

Three of the 43 State Legislatures, Connecticut, Illinois and Nebraska, which began 1939 sessions early this year, are now working with the first results of the Legislative Councils they established in 1937. Four other States, meeting in 1939 sessions, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, and New Mexico, established Legislative Councils or similar agencies prior to 1937.

Of the new Councils, Connecticut's group, brings at least 16 proposals to its Legislature, ranging from reorganization of the State Department of Agriculture to permanent levy of the two-cent cigarette tax. The Illinois Legislative Council, in making reports or recommendations on Circuit Court redistricting, oil legislation, school district consolidation, and other subjects. Nebraska's one-house Legislature, in considering revenue measures, refers to the report of its Council on taxation and costs of government. This particular report shows how unequal assessment, tax exemptions, evasion, and delinquency affect the state's revenues.

Proposals Are Widely Accepted

If proposals of the new Councils are appoved by their Legislatures at the rate they have been accepted in Kansas, officials of the Council of State Governments report, 60 per cent adoption may be expected this year. The Kansas body, veteran of the group which has been in operation since 1933, found this percentage raised to 80 on its 1937 legislative recommendations. Kentucky and Virginia, which do not hold regular sessions this year, also have Legislative Councils.

In a recent report, Frederick H. Guild, Director of Research, of the Kansas Legislative Council, predicted that at least 12 and perhaps as many as 18 State Legislatures will consider proposals for establishing similar groups during this year. A plan for one is now in consideration in the Territory of Hawaii. According to Mr. Guild's report, during the past six months the Island Government has been finding out for itself the advantages of machinery for perfecting a legislative program between sessions. Before adjournment of the 1937 session of the Territorial Legislature, it set up a number of "hold-over committees," one general one for the House and several for the Senate.

The committees through the aid of a research staff launched a series of studies, hearings, and experiments concerning in-service training for public employees, a study which aroused considerable public interest Unbiased, professional research, according to Mr. Guild, uncovered definite facts, which led to improvements in administration of public affairs and helped point the way to more effective and less costly training in Hawaii.

Race With Nectar as the Prize

Frank A. Pagan

Hummingbird and Bee

Photograph taken by Frank A. Pagan of Wellsboro, Pa., and displayed in the 1939 Kodak Exhibit.

School Inequality Found U. S. Challenge

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3 (AP)—Millions of children are receiving education at the hands of "ignorant, untrained teachers in wretched shacks" as other millions are taught by well-trained teachers in comfortable buildings, J. A. Starrak, Professor of Vocational Education at Iowa State College, told educators last night.

"In the schools of tomorrow, these glaring inequalities must be corrected, since the essence of democracy for children must be found in equality of educational opportunity," he said.

Professor Starrak was one of four educators who discussed the question: "Are the schools doing their jobs?" at a forum closing the five-day convention of the American Association of School Administrators and allied organizations.

"The curriculum of the typical school of today deals too much with the past," Dr. Starrak said.

"The school of tomorrow must deal with current and future needs and problems of society, and must make provisions for the needs, capacities, and interests of the individual."

Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, declared public opinion guides the school program, and that if "the public generally wants its children drilled in a sort of goose-step, that's about what most schools will do."

"Beware of those actions and regulations which seek to curb the zest of youth for chasing its curiosities or which are apt to make them cynical and subservient 'yes men,'" he admonished educators. "Create a Nation of prepared explorers (in learning) ready to discover what lies out there on the social frontiers of the modern world."

American educational leaders have become "almost hysterical" about making education save democracy, Mortimer J. Adler of the University of Chicago asserted.

"The aim of education is not to create puppets for the State," he declared. "Unless we insist upon an education which really educates, we cannot produce a generation able to meet the arduous demands of democratic citizenship."

Dr. Luther Gulick, Professor of Municipal Science and Administration of Columbia University, said, "A good believer in democracy must see that freedom today means more than the right to talk, think, organize, and vote."

"Freedom has an important economic aspect without which political freedom is not worth much," Dr. Gulick continued. "Political freedom and economic freedom have never been more spectacularly related than now, and one who is devoted to democracy as a political ideal must now orient himself also with what is about him in the social world."

Administrators adopted resolutions calling for a Nation-wide program for understanding "problems democracy faces"; wider study of social and economic realities in schools, and provision of adjustment, guidance, and vocational placement services; approving Presidential program for Federal aid of schools; and seeking centralization of Government educational efforts in the Federal Office of Education.

Earlier in the program, the Chairman of the Educational Policies Commission of the National Association of School Administrators today took exception to a statement by a Harvard Professor of Education that school principals in all sections of the country believed the NYA and CCC have bad effects on the character of American youth.

The Chairman, A. J. Stoddard, Denver Superintendent of Schools, said:

"You don't undermine youth by giving them a chance to work, to learn, to clear up forests, to beautify roadsides, to build parks, to establish recreational facilities; you don't undermine youth by giving them something to do under conditions that preserve their self-respect.

"When the history of this tragic period is written, I predict that the program of the NYA and CCC will be appraised as among the most constructive contributions of our day and generation.

"We hope, when the emergency passes, that the administration and control of these and similar Governmental agencies will become an integral part of state and local school programs and developed still further toward their ultimate potentialities."

Mr. Stoddard spoke before the General Assembly of the convention. The "undermining" charges were made by Prof. Francis T. Spaulding in a paper before the Department of Secondary Schools.

Guard Freedom With Acts, Compton Warns Colleagues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 3—Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, last night redefined academic freedom before the Technology Club of Chicago, and placed the greater part of the burden for its preservation upon administrators of educational institutions.

"Academic freedom," he said, "is freedom and opportunity to search for the truth and to declare the results and conclusions thus drawn from competent and careful analysis."

It exists, he pointed out, not as an inalienable right, but through public accord to the academic profession out of the respect it has earned. Should the public lose respect for the wisdom and social value of the teaching profession, he said, academic freedom would disappear.

"So I should like to emphasize academic responsibility as being essential to, and even more important, than academic freedom," he continued. "To much constructive thought and effort cannot be given to improving the value of our educational institutions to the communities they serve.

"Any faculty member who is stagnant, incompetent, erratic, prejudiced, uninspiring, unproductive, or otherwise unable to command the respect of thoughtful people by the quality of his performance in his job, is a real threat to academic freedom. While defending academic freedom in our writings and speeches, we should also safeguard it by our actions, by working for high accomplishment in our educational institutions."

Dr. Compton saw two new threats to academic freedom in the so-called "teachers' oath" and in the control of teaching for political purposes allegedly carried on in authoritarian countries of Europe.

"The latter we all condemn," he said. "The distortion of truth in teaching is dishonest, cowardly, and dangerous; it is a move backward in man's long struggle for a nobler life; it is abhorrnet to our ingrained American belief that honesty is the best policy.

"Teachers' oath bills are, I believe, far less serious, because no American should object to subscribing to that Constitution which guarantees him his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The threat to academic freedom here comes from danger that this law is a precedent for further, more exacting political regulation of teaching and from danger or abuse."

Benes Sees Dictators Near End

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, said today only power politics sustain the European authoritarian regimes and that the failures of the dictatorships were leading to a reaction.

"Politically, morally, economically and socially these regimes have passed today their culmination point," he said in an address prepared for delivery to the Union League Club.

"The only section of their policy which continues to give them new force and power," he added, "is their successes in international policy and in general European and world power-policy."

Dr. Benes, who is a visiting professor at the University of Chicago, said the post-war period provided democracy with a great opportunity to flower and that it marked "a great progress in civilization."

He viewed the subsequent reaction to democracy in Europe as a natural development in political evolution and opined that now the dictatorships' "mistakes, failures and inefficacy provide inevitably new reaction."

Conflict in the Far East and in Ethiopia, the occupation of Austria, the Spanish civil war and the German-Czecho-Slovak incidents of last fall brought European democratic regimes almost to their lowest decline, he said.

"Here and there, there may be another democratic collapse, but on the whole, the period of new reaction of democracy against the authoritarian regimes in Europe does now approach," he continued.

"Economically and financially the dictatorships, in contrast with the democratic states, use methods and means which push them toward inevitable downfall or violent social and economic revolution. They have to lower their standard of living systematically and gradually they get poorer and their population gets poorer, suffer privation and will suffer for a long time to come."

Europe's present fight for democracy and freedom, he said, would end sooner or later "in an inevitable and decisive victory."

Palestine Belongs to Arabs, Says Gandhi in Word to Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3 — Mohandas K. Gandhi who according to Bombay dispatches today started a hunger strike to induce the native ruler of the State of Rajkot, in the northwest corner of India, to give his people "a voice in the government," has expressed his views on the Arab-Jew question in Palestine.

At the moment when the London Conference with Arabs and Jews is almost deadlocked over the British proposal for an Arab State, interest attaches to an article under his name in a Church of England newspaper which said: "My sympathese are all with the Jews."

"I have known them intimately in South Africa," he went on. "But my sympathy does not blind me to the requirements of justice. The cry for a national home for the Jews does not make much of an appeal to me. The sanction for it is sought in the Bible and the tenacity with which the Jews have hankered after Palestine. Why should they not, like other peoples of the earth, make that country their home where they are born and where they earn their livelihood?

"Palestine Belongs to Arabs"

"Palestine belongs to the Arabs in the same sense that England belongs to the English or France to the French. It is wrong and inhuman to impose the Jews on the Arabs. What is going on in Palestine today cannot be justified by any moral code of conduct. The mandates have no sanction but that of the last war Surely it would be a crime against humanity to reduce the proud Arabs so that Palestine can be restored to the Jews, partly or wholly as their national home.

"The nobler course would be to insist on a just treatment of the Jews wherever they are born and bred. . . .

"This cry for the national home affords a colorable justification for the German expulsion of the Jews.

"But the German persecution of the Jews seems to have no parallel in history. . . . If there could be a justifiable war in the name of and for humanity, a war against Germany to prevent the wanton persecution of a whole race would be completely justified. But I do not believe in any war. A discussion of the pros and cons of such a war is therefore outside my province or horizon.

"No Alliance With Germany"

"But if there can be no war against Germany, even for such a crime as is being committed against the Jews, surely there can be no alliance with Germany. How can there be alliance between a nation which claims to stand for justice and democracy and one which is the declared enemy of both? Or is England drifting toward armed dictatorship and all it means? . . .

"Can the Jews resist this organized and shameless persecution? Is there a way to preserve their self-respect and not to feel helpless, neglected and forlorn? I submit that there is. . . .

"I am convinced that if someone with courage and vision can arise among them to lead them in non-violent action, the winter of their despair can in the twinkling of an eye be turned into the summer of hope. And what has today become a degrading man-hunt can be turned into a calm and determined stand offered by unarmed men and women possessing the strength of suffering, given them by Jehovah. It will then be a truly religious resistance offered against the godless fury of dehumanized man.

Palestine in the Heart

"And now a word to the Jews in Palestine. I have no doubt that they are going about it the wrong way. The Palestine of the Biblical conception is not a geographical tract. It is in their hearts. But if they must look to the Palestine of geography as their national home, it is wrong to enter it under the shadow of the British gun.

"A religious act cannot be performed with the aid of the bayonet or the bomb. They can 'settle in Palestine only by the goodness of the Arabs.

"They should seek to convert the Arab heart. The same God rules the Arab heart who rules the Jewish heart. . . .

"I am not defending the Arab excesses. I wish they had chosen the way of non-violence in resisting what they rightly regard as an unwarrantable encroachment upon their country. But according to the accepted canons of right and wrong, nothing can be said against the Arab resistance in the face of overwhelming odds.

"Let the Jews who claim to be the chosen race prove their title by choosing the way of non-violence for vindicating their position on earth. Every country is their home, including Palestine, not by aggression but by loving service."

Johnson Makes Senate Appeal for Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Senator Hiram Johnson (R), of California, veteran of many a parliamentary battle for American isolation, rose in the Senate once more yesterday to lash an Administration which he believes is moving down the road of international commitments.

He poured the vitriol of his experienced wrath without stint on the trend towards "sanctions," declaring "that there is not any horror on earth that is like the levying of a sanction, resulting in the daily denial of food to little babes, and children, and mothers, to those who have not done a wrong to anybody on earth."

His colleagues of the Senate came into the chamber in unusual numbers, seating themselves as near as possible better to hear the veteran who helped defeat the League of Nations. But when the Senator was done he had put himself on record favoring the Army Air Corps expansion bill under consideration and also favoring repeal of the Neutrality Act—both measures on the current Administration program.

Fourth Day of Debate

It was the fourth consecutive day of a running foreign policy debate. Before the silver-haired Californian took the floor a pointed exchange over the same issue had taken place between Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

Senator Logan had argued for extending every possible aid to Britain and France on the theory, attributed to President Roosevelt, that they constitute the first line of American defense.

"If I were making the foreign policy of the nation," he said, "as matters stand now I would furnish to England and France everything they need to fight a defensive war. On the other hand, I would seek to avoid to the fullest possible extent the furnishing of anything to Germany or Italy that would enable them to carry on a war of aggression."

To this Senator Walsh rejoined:

"The root of the trouble in Europe is over possessions, over lands, over control of subject peoples, and over the material resources of the world. In my opinion, it is no business of this country, blessed by the Almighty and occupying an isolated position in a hemisphere of its own, to undertake to determine where justice or injustice lies in any corner of the world except in the 48 States of the United States. I am absolutely convinced that when and if war is raging all about us, there is one certain, sure, and absolute way to keep out of war. That way is not to try to administer justice, because we cannot do it; is not to mix in the affairs of other Governments; but it is to mind our own business, to be neutral—honestly, truthfully, directly, and positively neutral.

"We should mind our own business, attend to our own affairs, and let the world know that we intend to continue to mind our own business, mind our own affairs, and let the world know it more than by words, but by actions and by deeds. If we do so, then as surely as I am standing here we shall avoid involvement in whatever wars may come. We shall enjoy peace, and we shall enjoy a reign of happiness and prosperity for the American people. If we do not follow a strict course of neutrality and detachment from European quarrels, then it is equally certain that when war comes in Europe, we shall find ourselves in it, as we were in 1918."

Presents Own Platform

Senator Johnson praised earlier expressions of President Roosevelt on foreign policy which had carried a friendly tone of isolationist intent to the ears of isolationism's champion. But beginning with the "quarantine speech" made in Chicago, Senator Johnson found the Administration moving down a dangerous road. He explained at length, therefore, a foreign policy platform of his own which he argued would protect the country from the efforts of those who are "endeavoring to put us on the road of going forward like a Sir Galahad, or more like a Don Quixote, and reform every bit of the world, and try to write our Government into the minds of other people."

But that this devotion to no entanglements in foreign affairs causes a serious breach between Senator Johnson and the Administration on specific questions did not necessarily follow from the debate, for he conceded his approval of the national defense program. And during the course of his remarks, in a retort to an Administration point, he made the following aside reference to the Neutrality Act:

"Do you remember what the Neutrality Act was? Do you remember that it was hammered through the Congress of the United States by the Administration? Do you remember that there were only five votes against the Act when it came to a vote on the floor of the Senate, and that my vote was one of them? Do you remember that I told you at the time as best I could that you were making yourselves an ally of Japan in the Pacific and an ally of Great Britain in the Atlantic?"

Bund Faces Complete Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—The pro-Nazi German-American Bund, whose anti-Semitic rally in Madison Square Garden here on Feb. 20 produced a wave of criticism, is today facing a municipal inquiry that threatens to make public the entire setup and extent of the Bund and its three allied groups.

William B. Herlands, New York City Commissioner of Investigation, announced that the Bund, the German-American Business League, the German-American Front, Inc., and the A. V. Publishing Corporation, which prints the Bund's weekly organ, the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, are being scrutinized under the emergency relief taxation laws.

According to investigators from Mr. Herlands' department, the A. V. Publishing Corporation is the only group of the four that has paid unemployment relief taxes. The inquiry is seeking to determine the amount of revenue received by the groups and to discover whether it evaded the taxes or paid but a part of them.

Failure to do so is a misdemeanor. Fritz Kuhn, America's No. 1 Nazi propagandist and head of the four allied groups, has been subpoenaed to appear this afternoon at the office of Almerindo Portfolio, City Treasurer, for questioning. With him will be as many members of his staff of nine as the process servers could find during their four-day search.

Mr. Kuhn, who openly admitted in court that the purpose of the Bund was to remodel the United States after National Socialist Germany, could not be found by the process servers until yesterday. Meanwhile, James Wheeler-Hill, national secretary of the Bund, was questioned by the Commissioner of Investigation in Mr. Portfolio's office on Feb. 28, but his answers as to Bund activities were noncommittal.

While Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has announced that the Bund inquiry was based solely on the taxation question, competent observers where told that City officials also would like to make public the extent of Bund influence. It is generally felt that in view of the overwhelming criticism that greeted the Bund's anti-Semitic utterances at the Madison Square Garden rally the time has come to air the entire question of pro-Nazi activities.

It was the Bund's action in having its Ordnungsdienst patrol the anti-Semitic rally that caused Mayor La Guardia to issue instructions that only the police were authorized to preserve order in New York City and that all buildings that permitted private corps to do so faced loss of license.

South Carolina Project Visited by NYA Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator of Washington, is winding up a tour of projects in South Carolina in company with Dr. R. L. Coe, State Administrator of the NYA. He has visited Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, Columbia, and other cities and inspected centers of operation in these communities.

While in Spartanburg he visited the NYA training center and expressed much interest in the negro community building erected here under the auspices of the NYA for advancing the education of negro youth.

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Roosevelt Support Doubted On Federal Aid for Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—A letter written by Daniel W. Bell, budget chief, has raised doubt as to whether President Roosevelt would approve the use of Federal funds for public school aid at this time.

The letter, read at the opening hearing on the Thomas Federal Aid bill by Floyd W. Reeves, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, stated that the proposal originated by the National Education Association was not in accord with the President's budget program.

The bill calls for expenditure of nearly $900,000,000 in the next six years looking toward equalization of educational opportunity in the United States.

Senators at the hearing differed as to whether Mr. Bell's statement could be interpreted as an Administration declaration against enactment of the measure this session. His letter read: "I have taken this matter up with the President and you are advised that the proposed legislation would not be in accord with his program."

Inequalities Discussed

Mr. Reeves depicted education in the United States as full of inequalities unworthy of a democracy. Discussing widespread differences in economic resources in various states, he declared, "I personally know of no other nation where differences so great as these exist." He added, "I personally do not believe a nation can last if such differences continue to exist."

Inequalities revealed by various studies of the Advisory Committee show that:

Adults on farms carry an educational burden twice as heavy as city dwellers, yet they are the least able to support education under the present system of taxation.

Education depends more on property taxes for support than does any other social service.

Twenty states are spending for public schools less than $48 per child, the minimum amount held necessary for a "defensible" program of elementary education.

Expenditures per pupil vary from $20 in Arkansas to $130 in New York.

Teachers' salaries average from $430 a year in the rural districts of Arkansas to $2,780 in New York cities.

Rural teachers in general get less than half the pay city teachers do.

Schools for Future Citizens

Mr. Reeves quoted studies made by Dr. Paul R. Mort of Columbia University, showing that under a uniform tax plan, New York in 1930 could have supported a "defensible" school system with only 16 per cent of its revenues while nine states would have had to spend more than 100 per cent for a system of the same standard.

"It is extremely significant," Mr. Reeves told the committee, "that large numbers of youth who will constitute much of the future population of the United States are now being reared where educational opportunities are most inadequate."

The major share of funds under the Thomas bill would be apportioned among the states on an equalization basis, according to financial ability of the states as determined by the Treasury and the number of children of school age as reported by the census.

In order to get Federal aid, states would have to effect a measure of equality in public schools within their own boundaries.

Federal Control Doubted

Replying to the complaint of "Federal control" over school policy, Mr. Reeves told the Committee, "the powers of the Commissioner of Education under the bill are so limited that it is difficult to see how he could exert control over state and local educational policies even in the event that he should desire to do so. The bill specifically reserves to the states administration of schools, control over the processes of education, determination of curricula, methods of instruction to be employed, selection of personnel employed by the state, and determination of the best uses of funds appropriated under the act.

In addition to funds for regular school expenses, the Thomas bill contains money for improved teacher preparation, construction of school buildings, administration of state departments of education, adult education, rural library service, co-operative educational research, and for education of children residing on Federal reservations and foreign stations.

Trans-Canadian Highway Is Nearing Completion

Only two miles remain to be slashed through the forest in 'Big Bend' area to finish route.

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

OTTAWA, March 3—Last summer when I made my trans-continental rail journey from Montreal to Vancouver, this means of transportation was the only way a traveler could cross Canada from Coast-to-Coast without swinging down into some part of United States Someone may say, of course that Canada may be crossed by canoe, but I don't think anyone has made this trip since Alexander MacKenzie accomplished the feat in 1793.

As yet, rail is the only way a tourist can cross Canada, but before 1939 goes into the history books, there are going to be two other means traversing the Dominion The first will be a through airline from Montreal to Vancouver. Plans are nearly completed for passenger service between these points.

The Trans-Canada highway, work on which has been underway for 10 years, is expected to be finished sometime this autumn. Officials here inform me that the 193-mile section along the upper "Big Bend" of the Columbia River between Revelstoke and Golden, British Columbia, is nearly completed. Only two more miles of roadway remains to be "slashed" through the Canadian forest. Then grading and surfacing the entire stretch will follow.

Eastern tourists who visit the famous Banff National Park and other Canadian National Parks now will be able to push westward through British Columbia or down the Columbia River Highway through the State of Washington. Heretofore the only travel facilities West of Banff, specifically between Golden and Revelstoke, were by rail, and auto tourists in large numbers either turned back after their visits in the Canadian National Parks or had to take a circuitous route through the United States to get over the mountain ranges.

* * *

While the Canadian Government strives to close these two remaining gaps, it is not neglecting its scores of feeder roads that tap the tourist wealth to the south. While the Big Bend of the Columbia awaits opening to motorists, they already have the run of the Okanogah Lakes, much of the Arrow Lakes and the Kootenay Lake, and can strike north from Idaho and Montana into the very heart of the Rockies between British Columbia and Alberta. Recently the Chief Mountain Highway was opened that connects Glacier National Park with Waterton Lakes National Park over which last season more than 6,000 cars passed into Canada on a 60-day entry.

Of course the direct route to Calgary and Banff, and on to Edmonton and Jasper National Park, is always a popular entrance to the mountain playgrounds. Although Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan is a long way from the border, its allurement to adventurous tourists is increasingly strong, contributing to no small extent to the prosperity of Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Regina, and all the other cities and towns along the many ways.

The International Peace Garden spanning the border between North Dakota and Manitoba, established to commemorate the friendly relations between the United States and Canada, is not only popular in itself but is on the route running straight north to Riding Mountain National Park, that remarkable jumble of mountain wilderness entirely surrounded by prairie.

Splendid spur highways enable tourists to invade the idyllic islanded expanses of Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake and to cross Pigeon River a few miles south of Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the Great Lakes. At these Twin Cities the Trans-Canada Highway runs west and east on new roadway cut out of magnificent scenery. The Sault Ste. Marie entrance to Canada is particularly favored for eastern tourists, setting them on a road that continues without a break to the Atlantic seaboard at Halifax.

* * *

Among the newest eastern border spurs, still under construction, is the 32-mile road linking King's Highway No. 2 (the main Montreal-Toronto artery) with scenic highways on the United States mainland via the Thousand Islands bridge. Four lanes wide, with a shrubbery island down the center, this new superhighway runs along the St. Lawrence river from Brockville to Gananoque, Ont., affording motorists an unobstructed view of the Thousand Islands. It is costing the government around $3,000,000, or about as much as was expended on the international five-span bridge system which it will serve as a traffic outlet. That there is need for such a thoroughfare is evidenced by the bridge itself whose two-way traffic is exceeding estimates by 100 per cent and often embarrassing officials by its quantity.

Some day, perhaps not so far off, Seattle and Vancouver will see the Fraser River highway, which now stops at Hazelton on the Skeena River, carried up to Alaska—forming one continuous route from Los Angeles to Fairbanks and even to the Arctic Ocean. The tourist lure of such a highway cannot be estimated, but it will probably exceed that of any other section of road in the Dominion of Canada.

Mt. Edith Cavell Road in Jasper National Park, Alberta
This highway will become a part of the trans-Canadian system which will be completed next autumn.

Trans-Canadian Highway
Map showing where work on last link is moving forward.

Poles

(Continued from Page 1)

Government organ, emphasizes that the 1937 declarations on minorities have "not brought the expected alleviation in conditions among our kin in Poland and in practice has not been such as to still complaints."

In view of the kid-glove treatment which relations with Poland have long been received in the press here it is significant that this should be said, particularly that it should be added, "It is especially necessary to reach agreement now because of the very recent unfortunate incidents in Poland." This is the first reference in the German press to anti-German incidents in Poland during the recent past.

Grave discontent long has been voiced among Germans in Poland at both their treatment at the hands of Poles and at the neglect of the Reich Government to help them, while the Poles on their side complain of alleged anti-State activities of Germans in their country.

But it is considered unlikely that the Reich will sacrifice Poland's cooperation in the international field just now in order to help Germans in Poland, any more than the Reich has heeded the cause of the Germans of South Tirol while the Rome-Berlin axis has been in existence. It is generally thought that if any conflict with Poland should arise it will be fitted within the wider framework of the Reich scheme for settlement of Europe, and the time for that is not yet.

It is also clear that recent developments in Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary, as well as in the Balkan conference of last month, have not been to Germany's liking, and Anglo-French activity on the Lower Danube is being carefully watched here.

Germany, being thus preoccupied just now with problems at its own door, is not anxious to be involved in any complications over the Mediterranean problem with France and Italy, especially if it should be likely to lead to war.

Retention of Mandated Islands Based on Their Japanization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The southward extension of Japanese military influence, with the occupation of Hainan Island—cutting as it does not only Chinese but British and French communications lines—evokes some questions as to Japanese objectives beyond the Asiatic mainland.

An interesting inference may be drawn from the contention that Japan's South Seas Mandated Islands are now Japanese by virtue of preponderant population. It is made by Admiral Ryozo Nakamura, who has recently returned from a tour of these islands, which are rarely visited by foreigners, especially since the beginning of the war in China.

Admiral Nakamura, a former member of the Supreme War Council, is considered a member of the Navy's "brain trust" and the incisive views which he expressed in an article in the magazine "King" published prior to the Hainan incident reveal his capacity for thinking along lines not connected with his profession.

There are now 60,000 Japanese, as against 50,000 natives, in the islands; and this, in Admiral Nakamura's opinion, settles the question of their possession once for all, even though Japan is technically only a mandatory for the islands, which formerly belonged to Germany. It is certain that Japan will never give them up voluntarily because the widely scattered islands, divided into three groups, the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana, are of immense strategic value, screening Japan against attacks from the east and from the south.

Admiral Nakamura stressed the adaptability of the Japanese who have swarmed into the islands as colonists. The first settlers were sent from the Loochoo Islands, located between Kyushu and Formosa, where the climate is warmer than in other parts of Japan. But colonists from all parts of Japan, even from the cold northeastern Provinces, have found the South Seas a congenial dwelling place.

Four main industries have developed in the Islands as a result of Japanese initiative. Perhaps the most important of these is fishing. The Japanese are among the world's leading fishermen and their vessels range over the wide expanse of equatorial waters, using the South Seas Islands, in case of need, as places for refitting and refueling. These fishermen supply two thirds of the pearl and pearl-shell demand of the world.

Sugar cane has been grown very successfully on Saipan, one of the larger islands—most of which are microscopic in size and many are mere coral reefs. Bauxite has been discovered in the Palao group and this helps to make the Japanese aluminium industry self-sufficient in raw materials. The phosphates on the island of Angaul are valuable for the chemical industry.

Admiral Nakamura found pioneer colonists working in the jungles of Palao, cutting down trees and building huts alongside of crocodile-infested streams, in order to reach the natural resources of the country. He was impressed by the Japanization of the natives. All instruction in the schools is in Japanese, so that the native children speak this language, which, as he believes, will soon be the only tongue known in the Islands.

Efforts to 'Fix' Hines Juror Told in Arrests of Two Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Two men were arraigned in Special Sessions Court today on charges of embracery in an alleged attempt to influence a juror on the blue ribbon panel which Feb. 25 convicted James J. Hines, Tammany District leader, of being political "fixer" for the "Dutch" Schultz gang.

The prisoners, Henry J. Ficke, a watchman, and Salvatore Di Sapio, a barber, were arrested yesterday by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey for grand jury questioning, and information had been lodged against both this afternoon, as the prosecutor's staff searched for the principal behind the scheme. Ficke pleaded guilty in the case and was remanded without bail for sentence on March 13, the date set for the sentencing of Mr. Hines. Di Sapio, whose plea of "guilty with an explanation" was refused, was released on bail and will have a further hearing Monday.

This new phase of the crime-in-politics case which brought the most powerful figure in latter day Tammany Hall to what appears to be the end of his political road in General Sessions Court last week, has been brewing behind the scenes since late January, it was learned, with Harry Coon, Juror No. 6 in the Hines retrial, the objective of the alleged plot.

General Sessions Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., presiding in the proceedings against the politician, learned of the attempt from Mrs. Maude Coon, wife of the Talesman, who telephoned the jurist of a visit she said she had from Ficke to tell her it would be worth her husband's while if Mr. Hines were acquitted. Ficke, dismissed since the disclosure, was employed by the Electric Protective Company of which Mr. Coon was night manager.

District Attorney Dewey was not informed of the occurrence until Feb. 9 lest a formal investigation interfere with the orderly progress of the case, and awaited the retrial's end in order to be free to go before the grand jury with his findings.

Di Sapio's role in the plot was not revealed by the Dewey staff, and it was said that only a partial statement had been made by either prisoner without throwing light on why they decided to help the Tammany leader.

The case is without precedent in 15 years of New York County prosecution records and involves misdemeanor charges punishable by prison terms up to three years.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for Mr. Hines, had no comment for the arrests, but Joseph Shalleck, the politician's personal attorney, disclaiming any knowledge of Ficke, said, "Any attempt to tamper with a juror would be crazy."

Harrison Debt Revolt Lifts Standard for Conservatives

(Continued from Page 1)

burdens upon American industry and the American people. Additional taxes would act as a deterrent to the revival of business, to the increased employment of people, and would handicap the Government's effort to increase the national income.

Asks Radical Cut

"I am opposed, unless exceptional circumstances arise, to increasing by law the present limit of the national debt. The only way, however, to avoid this request coming to Congress or the taxes being increased is to begin immediately a radical and substantial cut in Government expenditures.

"I appreciate the difficulty of the task; but if every one connected with the operation of Government, whether in the executive or legislative department, will realize the serious fiscal situation confronting us, and counsel together and cooperate in mapping out a plan, and unflinchingly and without political consideration work toward that end, we can accomplish results that will bring hope and encouragement to our people and financial stability to our Government.

"If immediate and unified plans are not laid, and enormous and unprecedented expenditures are continued, with the national debt mounting, economic confusion and chaos are inevitable.

"With world conditions unsettled, with threats and rumors of war being heard on every hand, American statesmanship demands that the credit of the United States be preserved and our own house be placed in order. I have no confidence in the economic philosophy that we must spend ourselves out of this economic disorder."

Senator Harrison and Representative Doughton advised Secretary Morgenthau today that they "stand ready and anxious to co-operate" in removal of any taxes acting as a deterrent to business.

The two chairmen expressed the belief that their committees were "in hearty sympathy" with the business appeasement moves made by President Roosevelt, Secretary Morgenthau, and Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce

The joint letter to Secretary Morgenthau said:

"As chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate, we have read with gratification the statement of the President, the Des Moines speech of the Secretary of Commerce, and your very fine statemeut in the newspapers, relative to aiding business through the modification or elimination of any provisions of the tax law which act as a deterrent to business.

Ask Views on Taxes

"We appreciate that it is the intention of the Treasury to make no recommendation to the Congress concerning the Federal tax structure until after the March 15, 1939, tax returns are received and examined.

"As chairman of the respective committees having to deal with the subject of taxation in the Congress, and believing that we express the sentiments of our respective committees, we would like to have, as soon as possible after the March 15 returns have been received and examined, the views and recommendations of the Treasury Department relating to any provisions of the tax law which, in your judgment, act as a deterrent to business and which, in your opinion, come within the scope of the statements to which we have referred.

"We want to express to you and others in the executive branch of the Government our earnest and sincere desire to co-operate in effectuating the purposes recently announced by those in high authority in the Administration. It is our belief that the members of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance hold definite views relating to these matters which are generally consistent with the purposes recently announced; and we believe that any well-defined recommendations concerning such modifications of the present tax law as will encourage private industry to increase employment, add to the purchasing power of the people and stabilize the revenues to the Government will be most helpful. We stand ready and anxious to co-operate."

House Speeds Defense Bill

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The House, with almost unprecedented unanimity and speed, passed and sent to the Senate today a $499,000,000 Army appropriation bill, carrying funds to start a proposed expansion of the Air Corps.

There was no record vote and not a single amendment was offered to the huge supply bill, carrying the largest Army appropriation in more than 10 years.

In addition to funds to run the Army for the year starting July 1, the bill also will permit the purchase of 784 new airplanes, mostly of combat types.

Only a handful of members were on the floor when the bill went through, and although Representative William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut sought to offer an amendment, he was blocked by a single objection on the ground he was too late.

The House did not learn what his amendment was, for it was not even read.

The measure carried funds to give the army additional modern equipment including anti-aircraft guns and new semi-automatic rifles as well as to strengthen the Nation's seacoast defenses.

The Senate, debating the Army expansion bill, heard meanwhile a warning from Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota that it must keep a close check on developments of foreign policy lest some propaganda campaign carry the nation to war.

Senator Nye outlined a half dozen steps he said might fit in a pattern of events leading to conflict.

Fraud Convictions in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3 (AP)—Four more convictions were added to the bulky records of a 16-months-old municipal affairs inquiry late last night, when a Supreme Court jury found three individuals and a corporation guilty of attempting to defraud the city of "more than $100,000."

Convicted on eight felony counts of submitting fraudulent vouchers for payment in crushed stone transactions, and on one misdemeanor count of conspiracy, were:

The Seneca Washed Gravel Corporation;

James J. Pendergast, Sr., Secretary and Treasurer; Robert Pendergast, son of James and a yard superintendent for the firm, and Roy G. Knox, former WPA project superintendent.

The jury recommended clemency for the elder Pendergast. All the defendants were acquitted on two of the original felony counts.

Justice Albert Conway remanded Robert Pendergast and Mr. Knox to jail pending sentence on March 16, and ordered the elder Pendergast continued free on bail "because of the clemency plea." He set March 13 for hearing of arguments.

The felony charges dealt individually with various transactions in which the State contended false vouchers were presented to the city for payment for crushed stone that was not delivered to WPA projects.

The trial brought to 12 the number of convictions.

Mrs. Edward MacDowell To Accept Boys' Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sponsors of the MacDowell Colony Boys' Club, which was founded last November to stimulate interest of youth in fine arts, have announced the consent of Mrs. Edward MacDowell—who with the late composer organized and gave their name to the artist colony at Peterboro, N. H.—to meet with the boys on March 5 and to accept the office of President Emeritus.

Ranging from 17 to 23 years of age, the nine charter members and four pledges have arranged a program for the occasion, to be given in the South Longwood Avenue home of Mrs. Charles H. Treat. The program is made up of the boys' own musical compositions, as well as of their own paintings and literary works.

Two Lutheran Groups More Closer to Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—Progress toward possible union of two of the largest Lutheran bodies in America was announced March 2 when an official Commission of the United Lutheran Church in America reached doctrinal agreement with a similar commission of the American Lutheran Church.

Action on the reports of the two commissions will be taken by delegates attending the biennial conventions of the two church bodies next year.

Relations of Government To Labor Undergoes Change

(Continued from Page 1)

cisions, and how far will its work be taken over by the courts?

First as to the study of Professor Brooks.

It turns out that this is largely sympathetic to the Board. Coming from such authority it is hard to controvert it. Ninety-five per cent of all cases, he reports, are settled without formal procedure. These are the cases not reported in the newspapers. They make peace and not headlines. They carry out the purpose of the Act in helping to harmonize industrial relations. This kind of work comprises the great body of the Board's work, it appears. Reduced to man-hours and other statistical terms it appears that the Board has been a profound influence for peace in the industrial field.

How Cases Stand

In 16 per cent of its cases, the studies show, the Board dismissed the charges brought by the Union against the employer; in 24 per cent the Union, after conference with the employer and the Board representative, withdrew its charges against the employer; in 55 per cent of the cases differences are adjusted and settlement arrived at after union-employer and Board agent conference. That represents 95 per cent so far. In only 5 per cent of the cases is formal Board action taken on the ground that an employer is resisting collective bargaining. It is these 5 per cent of cases which make headlines.

Has the Board favored the C. I. O. against the A. F. of L.?

Professor Brooks lets these figures speak for themselves: in the 60 cases where there has been a substantial disagreement between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. over the proper unit of representation the Board has found for the Federation in 29 cases and for the C. I. O. in 23 and the others were indeterminate.

The Federation's opposition to the Board, according to Professor Brooks' interpretation, comes from the fact that in the first 208 election contests involving C. I. O. and A. F. of L., the C. I. O. won 77 per cent and the Federation only 23 per cent. The author declares "such bitterness is, in some respects, comparable to an attack on the use of voting machines because they record the victory of the party with the largest number of votes."

But now a new development has occurred.

Just What Does It Mean?

Most newspaper attention centered on the Supreme Court's Fansteel decision last Monday because of the powerful denunciation of the sit-down strike by the Chief Justice. But the decision in the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company case was equally or more important. As Congress wrote the law, it gave the Labor Board authority to make "findings in fact" on labor cases. The law says these findings "if supported by evidence shall be conclusive," That is a very important phrase. It is also very ambiguous.

Does it mean that the Board's determination shall be final without review by the Court as to the facts? or does it mean that the Courts, up to the Supreme Court, may review the evidence to see if the conclusion is warranted?

Last Monday two members of the Supreme Court took the first view. Five members of the Court, in an opinion of Mr. Justice Stone, took the second view.

For a while at least this decision probably raises more questions than it settles. How far will the Courts go in reviewing the facts and evidence in Labor Board cases? Will decisions, already delayed, be clogged further now by immediate appeal for judicial review in all findings-of-fact? In other words, how broad is the Supreme Court's review in reopening the law?

Consorship for Radio? FCC and Networks Disagree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The future of radio regulation in the United States—a subject affecting the daily affairs of 81 per cent of the families in the Nation—is being worked out here in an atmosphere of controversy.

This week's divergence touches upon the system of renewing licenses for radiocasting stations for only six-month periods and the alleged censorship applied by the system. On one side is a majority of the members of the Federal Communications Commission, voting to retain the present system and listing as "programs contrary to public interest" a 14-point array of subjects about which radiocasters must beware if they wish to retain licenses. On the other side is T. A. M. Craven, member of the Commission, who urges removal of this standing threat to radiocasters, giving stations a far wider freedom to retain licenses and regulate their own programs.

As a third but greatly interested party, the National Association of Broadcasters urges less-rigid regulation than now prevails and no censorship of programs. Congress, says the N. A. B., "has expressly forbidden censorship of radio programs and has undertaken to guarantee to the American people their right to be the final arbiters of what they shall hear, and by the same token, what programs shall be broadcast. The American people have been effectively their own censors; their own tastes have elevated the standards of radio and will continue to elevate them. The radio industry readily acknowledges that it is still in a developing stage, but we contend it is not possible by any legislative fiat to establish taste or standards."

The FCC majority, on the other hand, takes the line that its unceasing vigilance over programs, under which any station may be momentarily haled before the Commission and deprived of its license, is an essential watchdog of the air. Radiocasters are warned to treat with care programs involving the following subjects: Fortune-telling, astrology, solicitation of funds, false, fraudulent and misleading advertising, defamatory statements, refusal to give equal opportunity for discussions on controversial subjects, suggestive programs bordering on obscenity or indecency, programs offending religious susceptibilities of listeners, programs in which the station takes sides on political, religious, or racial questions, children's programs, liquor and cigarette advertising, programs in which a concert or music is interrupted for the interpolation of advertising, programs containing too much advertising, too many recorded programs.

Cummings' Law Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—Homer S. Cummings, former United States Attorney General, announced March 1 he has formed a law partnership here with William Stanley of Laurel, Md., former Assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. Cummings also will act as counsel for the firm of Cummings and Lockwood of Stamford, Conn.

President Returns, Gets Navy Honors

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3 (AP)—The cruiser Houston, returning President Roosevelt from the South Atlantic war games, arrived at the navy yard here at 12:50 p. m. (eastern standard time), about two hours ahead of schedule.

Escorted by the destroyer Warrington, the President's trim flagship steamed into Cooper River to the accompaniment of a 21-gun salute from Fort Moultrie.

Another salute was fired from the Navy Yard batteries as the cruiser approached the dock, lined with black and gold uniformed navy yard officers. The Paris Island Marine Band and a guard was from the Charleston Marine barracks.

Ruffles and flourishes were sounded by the marine drummers and buglers and then the band played the Star Spangled Banner.

The fact that the fleet maneuvers were uppermost in his mind and that Congress is now acting on his emergency defense proposals while debating foreign policies in general gave rise to speculation among some members of his party here that he may touch upon world affairs in his speech to the 150th anniversary session of Congress, March 4.

Before going to the Capitol for the joint memorial session around noon, he will attend services at St. John's Episcopal Church, near the White House, in accordance with the custom he established on his first March 4 inauguration.

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Landing of a Clipper Ship: It's Quite Usual These Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — "Here it comes!"

This call was faintly echoed from the lookout high atop the new Pan American Airways hangar on Treasure Island—between San Francisco Bay site of the Golden Gate International Exposition, and the new trans-Pacific base for Pan American Airways.

We had been waiting impatiently for this moment for more than an hour here in the bright sunlight on the shore of the "Port of the Trade Winds"—the calm and deep blue harbor that is the home port of all trans-Pacific Clipper ships.

Now, just as our lookout had said, here it was—the world's most modern, and commodious commercial airplane—the 74-passenger Boeing Clipper roaring in over the Exposition's gold-tipped Tower of the Sun at about 600 feet altitude.

This was its first long flight. It was being ferried down from Seattle where five others like it are nearly ready for Atlantic and Pacific service.

In a highly skeptical tone one of the watching crowd of reporters remarked—as he craned his head skyward to watch the great silver bird make a wide circle over the City of Oakland to the East—"After all, it's not so big."

Dwarfs a Giant

But he was forced to swallow his words, when just at that moment, what has heretofore been considered a giant airplane—a Douglas DC-3—also circled above and passed the great silver sea gull as it slowly settled towards the wind-ripped surface of the Bay. As the two planes passed each other the DC-3 looked like a hummingbird next to a sea gull.

"You wouldn't think it," mumbled another to himself, "but that plane is longer than a Pullman car." And so well proportioned is the 42-ton craft that one can scarcely conceive of it being 109 feet long with a wing span of just over 50 yards.

Now the flying boat had dropped perfectly on the blue bay waters with a foaming "bone" in its teeth. Taxiing in, it was guided by the usual white Pan Air launch, and was given a special escort of two Coast Guard cruisers. There in the shadow of the tremendous 8¼-mile-long San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge—of the same silver color glinting in the early afternoon sun—it didn't look "too big" at that. But it was just an optical illusion.

"That's the trouble with this Bay," replied the genial Pan American public relations man, Frank Walton. "Here, this Harbor's large enough to hold all the navies of the world, the two new bridges are the world's largest, and now in the midst of all this magnitude, what chance has the world's greatest commercial plane to preen itself?"

But when a white-clad Pan American landing crew-member rowed a dinghy out into the basin to hook a stern line onto the Clipper's tail, the really spectacular size of the ship became at once apparent. The oarsman dwarfed to gnome-size getting smaller and smaller with every stroke he took towards the ship—and it was at least one hundred feet off the landing float then.

Told to the Country

National Broadcasting Company's Cliff Engle and Don Thompston were down on the float at the end of a long black cord describing the event to a national hookup. A crowd of perhaps 300 witnessed the historic landing—the repetition of which has now been seen by thousands of World's Fair visitors who crowd around the Pan American hangers wire fence to stare at the passengers who embark for China, or to see the smaller Clippers wing in and discharge their loads from Honolulu, Guam, Wake, Midway, and the Philippines. There's a real thrill when the Clippers come roaring in over the Golden Gate to settle on the water, and you realize that less than six days before they rose from the muddy-gray waters of Hongkong's Harbor.

Once this giant Clipper was moored to the float—tail to shore—a doorway popped open in its side and without ducking his head a white uniformed crew member stepped out onto the short stubby lower wing take-off structure. What a boat!

First man off on this first long flight of the first of the new series of Atlantic and Pacific Clippers was rotund, dapper and smiling Wellwood Beall, the man who dreamed of, planned, designed, and now had flown this great monarch of the air. Capt. Jack Tilton, smiling through his ocean-blue eyes, brushed through the persistent press men to greet his family, then turned back with the designer, Mr. Beall for the inevitable questioning.

The questions flew fast. Reporters were seeking something as sensational as the amazing size of the new clipper—Number 18—the second one to be completed. Number 17—the first Atlantic Clipper—is the third one off the ways.

[Probably three will be used on the Atlantic and three on the Pacific—this by June first.]

Routine With the Press

The reporters as is usual in Clipper landings were disappointed in their quest for the sensational. These Clipper trips are too well planned and worked out to the last decimal for there to be anything unanticipated.

"Sure," laughed Captain Tilton in his bout with the press, "the trip was merely routine. Ship handles beautifully. Easier to drive than a car. Hit about 160 miles an hour average I guess."

But Mr. Beall did not fare so easily. His family from Oakland, Calif., stood patiently on the fringe of the reporters while Mr. Beall answered queries and had his picture taken time after time. But this all ended quite suddenly when one reporter whose excitement seemed to increase moment by moment, shot this question at Boeing Aircraft's longtime expert:

"Tell me, Mr. Beall—how long have you been with the Douglas Aircraft Company?"

* * *

Aboard the great silver bird one is still impressed by its size, its comfort, its capacity, and the ease with which it is all handled.

When I stepped down into the central lounge-dining salon and looked up and down the long corridor running mid-ship, the only thing I could think of was, "There's but one name for this—a flying apartment house." Some apartments don't even hold 74 people.

Walking aft from the lounge one passes through light blue and blue-green tinted compartments that seat 10 passengers each. There are four of these before you get to the climax—the "honeymoon suite"—at the tail. Running the width of the ship, this room has an occasional chair, table, desk, end tables and davenport. All this is miraculously transformed into a bedroom at night.

Innovation

The ladies' lounge, men's lounge, compact kitchen, and two more 10-passenger compartments are forward of the main social hall. Then comes the innovation; Two decks!

Mounting eight stairs, one comes onto the flight deck above. Here are the quarters and all operating equipment for the crew of six. These are the captain, two flight officers, navigator, radio and engineer officers.

Deep chairs with red leather upholstery give the bridge and flight deck, trimmed in dark green, a spot of color. The navigator's long table, with inset clock and compass; the comparatively simple pilot's dashboard with most of the intricate-looking instruments back some 10 feet on a control desk for the engineer to watch and handle; and the radio officer's desk and dashboard all go to make this the most compact and efficient operating airpalne control cabin yet devised.

The chief pilot, or "captain," as he is called, has an overall throttle control lever and operating controls that immediately supersede the engineers' desk controls on take-offs and landings and any other time the captain wishes to take over.

Browsing around behind the instrument and control deck, I noted a little door on each side of the cabin. "What's in there?" I inquired.

Opened, it led out inside the wings themselves on a small catwalk where repairs can be made on each of the four motors while the ship is in full flight—a real innovation.

All of these factors, and more, go to add safety for the 74 passengers by day or 34 by night—an almost unbelievable number to be shuttled back and forth across the broad Pacific in one plane on a single trip.

Week End in Europe?

The giant Clipper makes a round trip to China in just under two weeks total elapsed time. Flying time is five days to China.

San Franciscans and Golden Gate International Exposition visitors are having plenty of opportunity to see the big clippers as they soar and roar over the Bay on their test flights for each China-and-return flight. Minute preparations are made for each flight, with thorough tests before each trip.

New Yorkers and New Englanders will be seeing the Atlantic Clippers with nearly the frequency they are seen on the Pacific Coast, for the day is very near for the commencement of the trans-Atlantic air bridge—another of the so-called "impossibles" accomplished.

It is said that nothing is impossible and that "to accomplish the impossible only takes a little longer and a little more effort than the possible." Pan American, representing the United States, has proved this on the Pacific and now turns to the Atlantic along with the British, French, and the Germans.

Perhaps it will be sooner than we imagine that we are taking the "Clipper" for a week in London Paris, Berlin. Who knows?

Clipper Facts Tell Size and Capacity

Each of the six new giant silver Pan American Airways Clipper ships to be used over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is the latest in efficiency and design of the modern airplane world.

Here are some interesting "Clipper facts":

Passengers carried by day—74.
Passengers carried by night—34.
Weight loaded—about 42 tons.
Length—109 feet.
Wing span—152 feet.
Height—29 feet.
Power — four motors, 6,000 horse power.
Gas capacity—4,300 gallons.
Top speed—about 200 miles per hour.
Cruising speed — about 160 miles per hour.
Cruising range—about 6,500 miles.
Top ceiling—about 20,000 feet.

Alabama Is Put On Merit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A civil service plan for state employees has just been signed by Gov. Frank M. Dixon. This step was proclaimed by Governor Dixon as "the greatest thing for good government in Alabama since Governor Houston ended carpetbag rule in the seventies."

The new law sets up a merit system director and board which will hold examinations, keep a record of all employees, and make recommendations as to appointments and promotions. When a vacancy develops in any department the Merit Board is empowered to recommend the three standing highest in an examination from which the department head may take his choice. Employees may be suspended or laid off by a state department but cannot be discharged until after the Merit Board reviews the case provided the employee choses to appeal. Political activities on the part of employees are forbidden. The law provides that all present employees of departments must stand an examination. If they pass they remain on their jobs. Otherwise they will be dismissed.

Ickes Excused From Jury

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was called for jury duty but was excused. Explaining this, he said:

"I simply said to the judge, 'I'm a lawyer, you know,' and right then he didn't want me on the jury."

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See Also
Hotel and Resort Pages published each Tuesday

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fish Cooked in Many Ways to Vary the March Menu

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fresh Sea Food, Now Available Inland, Speaks of Spring

Quick-Frozen Fish and Vegetables Defy the Seasons. Variety Also With Beans and Macaroni Family

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our calendars may show no meatless days. We may like to observe them though, occasionally. March is a good month to vary our menus and to get ahead on our food budgets. At this season of the year fish is available everywhere. Fresh fish are no longer confined to the seacoast or the lake regions; but, thanks to refrigeration and rapid transportation, are found in excellent condition many miles away.

In judging freshness of fish, be sure that the flesh is firm and rigid and does not yield easily to pressure If buying a whole fish, see that the eyes are bright and not sunken and the scales cling closely to the skin. And don't buy a fish with a disagreeable odor.

Quick-Frozen Fish

Quick-frozen fish are now on sale in many localities and the marketing of quick-frozen foods is being continually extended. Quick-freezing represents one of the most dramatic developments which has taken place in the food industry in many years. Not so long ago an American natural scientist in Labrador noticed that fish and caribou meat, frozen in the many-degrees-below-zero atmosphere of that section, kept their full-flavored freshness for months in a solidly-frozen state. The reason, it was discovered, was the rapidity with which the fish and meat were frozen while still fresh.

From these studies came this spectacular process of quick-freezing. Fast ships bring their fresh catches right to the docks. There the fish are cleaned immediately, wrapped in cellophane and subjected to Arctic temperatures—temperatures far below zero. The flavor and freshness of the fish are sealed in by this process.

Not only fish but meats, fruits, and vegetables are now available in markets where this product is sold. Green peas, Lima beans, and broccoli, strawberries, raspberries, and peaches—to name only a few—are picked at the height of the season when they are at their peak of perfection. Then they are cleaned, stripped of waste, packed in clean containers, and quick-frozen. They are ready to serve at any season of the year. Raspberries in March and oysters in July are possible with these modern foods!

In cooking fish, whether fresh or frozen, there is one important rule to follow—do not overcook. Cook fish only long enough to develop the flavor and to loosen the flesh from the bones. Baking, broiling, and frying are among the more common methods of cooking fish.

Seasonings and Sauces

Fish owe much of their interest to the seasonings with which they are cooked or to the sauces or accompaniments with which they are served. Bland fish such as cod or haddock are often broiled and served with slices of lemon or lime, with pickled beets or dressed cucumbers, or with lemon butter, made by blending butter with lemon juice and chopped parsley. Cod and haddock stuffed with a well-seasoned bread stuffing and served with an egg sauce or shrimp sauce make an interesting and inexpensive dinner. Cod and haddock may also be baked with tomato sauce, in milk with a topping of grated cheese, or may be used in a chowder or fish loaf.

Halibut is often boiled and served with a tart Hollandaise sauce. For a very special dinner, it may be broiled and served on a heated plank with a border of browned mashed potato, green peas, and tiny carrot balls. A rather simple dinner may be dressed up by serving on a plank or in a sizzling platter.

Shellfish and Oysters

Then besides the many varieties of fish available at this season, there are the shellfish to vary our menus. Scallops are delicious, fried in deep fat or broiled. They may be sautéed in butter, mixed with a rich curry sauce and served with boiled rice and chutney.

There are many interesting ways of serving oysters besides the traditional oyster stew and scalloped oysters. Oysters may be broiled only until the edges curl, then served with broiled mushrooms or bacon or on slices of thinly sliced broiled ham. They may be sautéed in butter, mixed with cream and well-seasoned tomatoes and served on toast. Large oysters may be marinated in French dressing, then arranged in large baked potatoes with plenty of butter and placed in the oven until the edges of the oysters begin to curl.

Dried and canned varieties of fish can also contribute much interest to our meals. Codfish balls and creamed codfish are proverbial New England dishes which have migrated to many other sections of the world. Finnan haddie, broiled or baked in cream, are favorite dinners with many people and kippered herring and salt mackerel also have their devotees.

Packed in Cans

Among the most convenient members of the fish line are the varieties packed in cans. Canned fishery products are now valued at millions of dollars. Salmon heads the list and many a good meal has emerged from a can of salmon. Salmon croquettes, salmon loaf, salmon soufflé, salmon baked with sour cream and lemon, or salmon steak right from the can and served with cucumber mayonnaise are among a score of appetizing possibilities.

Toasted tuna fish salad sandwiches, tuna fish à la king, tuna fish scalloped with mushrooms, or tuna fish pie have helped to feed more than one unexpected guest.

Sardines might seem better suited to "snacks," but even they can be made to pinch-hit quite successfully for a more substantial dinner. A mound of creamy scrambled eggs, garnished with a border of broiled sardines, and served with hot muffins and a big bowl of crisp green salad could satisfy even a very hungry person.

With crab meat one can achieve a real reputation. Let crab meat marinate in the refrigerator in a savory French dressing, then use as a filling for chilled avocado halves Avocados or alligator pears may be obtained quite inexpensively in an increasing number of markets. A delicate crab meat bisque, crab meat and mushroom casserole, and scalloped crab meat baked in individual shells and garnished with a border of green peas are all delicious and simple to make.

Beans, Macaroni, Spaghetti

For the family who wishes a change from meat, there are many other possibilities to choose from. Beans, both canned and dried, peas, and lentils are high in food value and low in cost. Macaroni and spaghetti, and the other members of their family combine in so many interesting ways with cheese, milk, eggs, and fish. Spaghetti with clam sauce or with anchovy sauce, made by sautéeing anchovy filets in olive oil are easy to make and unusual Baked macaroni with cheese sauce and tiny whole onions, spaghetti and shrimp casserole, and noodle ring with creamed mushrooms all help to liven up the meals.

It has been said that no good cook can be vanquished, no matter how bare the cupboard, if cheese, eggs, and a head of lettuce are at hand. Certainly a fluffy cheese soufflé with a bowl of green salad has saved many a situation. Welsh rarebit, rice croquettes with cheese sauce, grilled cheese sandwiches with sliced tomatoes and bacon, are all familiar but popular additions to our menus.

The housewife of today really has no excuse for monotony in the meals which she serves to her family. The food of the world is spread out before her on her grocer's shelves. She needs only to use intelligence in the selection and imagination in the preparation.

Modern Science Institute

The Autocrat of the Saturday Night Dinner Table, New England Style

Why Not an Inventory of Your Attic?

Give It That Wind-Swept Look You've Always Longed For

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of my desire not to accumulate needless things or to encourage disorder, every year as the time approached when I must clean the attic, I felt that I had fallen down rather badly on both counts. The attic was full of things, many of them scattered about. Too, the children found, as children have always found, that the attic was a delightful place in which to play, but this scarcely made for order.

But thanks to the practical suggestions of a business friend, this year things are different. "Why don't you take an inventory?" she said. "Every business house finds it imperative. In a home I can think of no better place to start than in the attic." So we did.

Taking an inventory does not sound so revolutionary, but if one approaches it with the desire to weed out all useless stock, or to transform it into something very special by giving it to the person who can use it, results are surprising. Too, just the writing down of the various coats and hats one may be saving for Tommy seems to throw them into high relief. Nine times out of ten one feels they should be given away instead of stored.

To the children, who helped in taking the inventory, it was not hard work but enticing play. Listing the articles long hidden in boxes was fun. They could pretend they were in a store making an inventory.

Our first step was to letter all the big boxes and trunks. A number were reserved for storing surplus bedding in the summer. In D, as I find by referring to the notebook, written in Tommy's round hand, are "the skates and skating socks, all the family overshoes, except Dad's." Until one has an inventory one scarcely realizes what a convenience it is to know, on the first day that the pond freezes over, the very box in which to find the skates and socks. But that is only one side of the inventory, the best was the number of things we found to give away.

It was not as if we had not always made a practice of giving our clothes and toys away. We had. But we found so many unsuspected attic crannies. There was the large gold picture frame, which we had saved to make into a mirror "someday." We gave it instead to a young friend who was just starting housekeeping. She did make it into a mirror, and her joy blessed us all. There were the rags we had saved to make into a hooked rug "someday." We gave them to a woman whose duties kept her at home but who loved to make things. To our astonishment she gave us the rags back made into a rug!

Until one tries "an inventory" one can scarcely believe how little one needs to keep "in the attic." We still have the habit of putting our surplus "things" on the third floor. But the children have the responsibility of bringing them down.

"Whom are we going to give this to, Mother?" they ask, and we all begin to think. Sometimes we decide it is better thrown away; sometimes, that it is necessary to keep and just be entered in the inventory. More often we decide that we will mend it and clean it so that somebody else will get more use out of it than we ever will. As for the attic, it has the wind-swept look we have always longed for. L. L. K.

Homemaking Around the World

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellsville, Kan.

I have just finished an adventure in homemaking. It has taken me to England, France, Estonia, Latvia, India, the Tropics, Cuba, Haiti, and almost every state in our Union—and yet I never have strayed far from our own home town. It has shown me old and new, big and little; apartments of every kind, seaside cottages, cabins, a trailer home, and a sod house, the while I sat in my living room. It has covered a period of three years, but used only some quarter of an hour of time once a week. It has extolled the delights of sinks, electric washers, pumps, geraniums, trees, apple-butter, gardens, berry-patches, pianos, lamps, poetry and what not, and found something bright and sparkling to say about each one.

* * *

Yes, you have guessed it. I have been keeping a scrapbook of Homemaking Adventures cut from the Friday Women's Page of The Christian Science Monitor. Today I pasted in the last story the book can hold—and next week I will start another. For I have gained so much pleasure from making the book and my friends and visitors have had such enjoyments in reading it I feel that by all means I must go on and make a series.

I began collecting the "Adventures" when the column was thrown open to contributors, after having been written for some time as a special feature by Mrs. Burnham. I was delighted with the first contribution, "On Appreciating the Sink," which was written by a man, and cut it out of the paper to save it. Others, equally good, followed. "How nice it would be," I thought, "to make a book of these adventures," and so it was started.

At our office I found just the thing I was looking for—a large handsome book with sheets of smooth, heavy paper and plastic binding, one of the kind sent out to advertise fine grades of print paper. It had a gay green and black and white cover, with touches of red and yellow, with a picture of a Forest Ranger and an Indian starting out in a canoe down a river flowing between tall forest trees. What a suggestion of adventure! But no more exciting and interesting than these accounts of homemaking in many places!

Who would have thought that there could be so many thrills connected with that long established custom of setting up a dwelling place for each new family? But these true stories of every-day life have proved that such is the case. And isn't it fine that it is true, that there are so many people who find fun and frolic and see beauty in commonplace surroundings and actions.

* * *

As time went on and I continued with my collecting I ventured to send in my own story, "From a Country Editor's Wife," and proud indeed I was when it was printed and I pasted it into the book of adventures.

I like to lend my book to young brides, or brides-to-be, for they appreciate it so thoroughly. But perhaps not quite as much as do mothers and grandmothers who have had their share of adventures and can look back and tell about them. And perhaps that is the secret of the popularity of the column—its universal appeal to homemakers, everywhere. M. C.

Boston Baked Beans in a Big Brown Pot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Baked Beans with brown bread may not hold the place of honor throughout New England that they once had as a regular Saturday night dish, but you can find plenty of cooks who maintain they do them in "the only way." Honest-to-goodness bean pots, such as the one pictured, are on sale almost anywhere, and many grocery stores as well as food stores have on hand at the end of each week well-cooked pots of beans to save time and fuel for those housewives who prefer to buy them ready-done.

Furthermore, should you drive through the country around Boston you will see, along with the barbeque signs, announcements on every hand that baked beans are on sale. The countryside delicacy is called "Bean Hole Beans," a baked pot of pea beans done in an outdoor oven or hole. A friend of mine from the Middle West on her first trip east was entranced with the ubiquity of these signs and laughingly collected the different methods of announcement. Her favorite was a laconic "B. B's," painted on a board and fastened to a tree.

At a luncheon given not long ago to a group of food and women's department editors by the manager of the Statler Hotel in Boston, we guests secured some recipes of typical New England foods, among them the following one for Boston Baked Beans.

Baked Beans, Boston Style

First of all, we are told, you must catch your beans (pea beans or yellow eye); and last, you must bake them for hours and hours. Other "less important" directions are as follows:

Pick over
1 quart (1¾ pounds) small pea beans. Cover with
Cold water, and soak overnight. Drain, cover with fresh water, heat slowly (keeping water below boiling point), and cook until skins will burst,—which is best determined by taking a few beans on the tip of a spoon and blowing on them, when skins will burst if sufficiently cooked. Drain beans. Scald.
¾ pound fat salt pork and scrape. Remove ¼-inch slice, and put in bottom of bean pot. Cut through rind of remaining pork every half inch, making cuts 1 inch deep. Put beans in pot and bury pork in beans, leaving rind exposed. Mix
1 tablespoon salt
½ teaspoon mustard
¼ cup dark molasses (Porto Rican), and
3 tablespoons granulated sugar, add
1 cup boiling water, and pour all this over beans. Then add enough more boiling water to barely cover beans. Cover bean pot and bake six to eight hours in slow oven (250° F.), uncovering the last hour of cooking, that the rind may become brown and crisp. Add boiling water as needed.

(Note:—Another method that is satisfactory is to wash beans thoroughly with cold water in the morning after they have been soaked. Put into bean pot and proceed as in the above method. This method will require longer baking.)

Sh! From a Can

In a new book soon to be reviewed on these pages, entitled "Through the Kitchen Door," by Grace and Beverly Smith and Charles Morrow Wilson, in the chapter on New England food (the book is a travel one of the foods of various sections of the United States), the authors after discussing methods of baking beans in orthodox ways add this easy one for those who prefer:

Buy a can of high grade baked beans. Put the contents into a flat earthenware baking dish. Mix with them some powdered mustard, a little butter, and brown sugar, to taste. Bring the pork to the top so it will crisp. Shove the open dish into the oven and bake for 20 minutes. (The authors do not give the oven temperature, or the exact amounts of the ingredients added; but a little experimentation will doubtless determine both.)

Brown bread, by the way, they confess they prefer for breakfast, toasted, with plenty of cream.

Millicent Taylor

Dumplings Again!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you read the rhyming letter from M. G. on this page Feb. 15, entitled "Can't Keep a Good One Down," and asking how to keep dumplings from popping up and out of the pot, you may enjoy some of the answers we are receiving.—Editor.

Davenport, Fla.

Dear Editor:

With M. G. I sympathize, for until I became wise, I had dumpling troubles too. Then a friend to me did say, "Why not cook dumplings my way? Do not cover them at all, Then your dumplings will not fall." I took her advice; My dumplings were nice. No more are they like lead; They are feathery light instead.

M. B. F.

P. S. It takes 10 or 15 minutes longer to cook dumplings without a lid.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear:

From your query it would seem that you pour in too much cream, or the pot in which you cook them is too small. Try a larger kettle, sister. The result will please the "Mister" and your trouble will be ended, once for all. A. D. S.

Share and Share Alike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Four young women were having tea together. "If only I could use my vacuum cleaner on the lawn," wailed one. "The grass grows so terribly long and I have no lawnmower. Her neighbor put down her cup. "I've got a motor-mower," she said, "if you'll let me use your vacuum cleaner once a week I'll let you use our mower. "Done!" agreed the first young woman delightedly.

* * *

Then the third young wife joined in. "I've got an electric floor polisher my mother-in-law gave me," she said. "If you two will lend me your vac and motor-mower I'll lend you my floor polisher."

The fourth girl then spoke, rather diffidently. "I haven't anything like that to offer," she confessed, "but if I can come in on this scheme I'll transport the things from one to another of our houses in our small van."

* * *

So on Tuesday mornings the van calls for the vacuum cleaner and takes it to the house with the motor-mower, collects the mower and drives it off to the house with the floor polisher. Here the driver collects the polisher which she drives to her own home and uses on her own waxed floors. The four girls are ordinary newly married young women, but they have found a way to lessen the difficulties of inadequate domestic help. It is a way that might be well worth copying. J. M. E. C.

GARDENING

Did You Ever Raise Geraniums From Seed?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is so easy and the results so satisfactory that I wonder that everybody who likes geraniums (and who doesn't?) and has the facilities to do so does not grow them from seed. We tried it in the first place as an experiment, purchasing a packet of mixed seeds—not fancy varieties, just geraniums—from a reliable seed house. They were planted in flats in the house very early in the spring. From the moment the first sprout appeared, we were intrigued. Apparently every seed germinated—though not all at once. We would think they were all up, when lo and behold, away over in a corner of the flat another pin point of green pricking through the soil told us, "not yet"! So give them plenty of time. Eventually ours all came. And the tiny plants were so sturdy, prim, and neat.

* * *

These little plants grew apace, and when they showed six leaves were transplanted to other flats, thence later to pots. We have since discovered, however, that the plants come into blossom sooner if placed directly in the ground from the second flat, as soon as the weather permits, and in full sun. They will start to blossom in late summer and continue right through the winter, after being removed to the house—at least ours did.

In potting for the window garden, do not have the soil too rich. A little well-rotted cow manure mixed well with the soil in each pot is sufficient fertilizer. Or, lacking that, a small amount of one of the balanced commercial fertilizers. Then each week these plants, along with all the others in the house, receive an application of ammonia water (one teaspoon of household ammonia to a quart of lukewarm water). This supplies the necessary nitrate. And even though commercial fertilizer is used, this extra amount of nitrate will do no harm. And you know, don't you, that geraniums should be kept on the dry side? Watering thoroughly every second day is sufficient, even in the driest atmosphere.

* * *

And we were so thrilled when these plants which we had nurtured from infancy began to blossom! How we hung over each new bud, trying to guess what color it was going to be—and such ravishing colors rewarded us! Shades I have never before seen in geraniums and which just can't be described—all the "in-between" or "off" shades, as it were; a lovely cherry, all the gradations of rose and pink, vermilion with a tiny blotch of white at the center of each floret. Nor was an exquisite pure white, with a touch of crimson in the center, missing. And how abundantly they blossomed! Every little shoot from the main stock carried a bud, and there were many such shoots. They were all single geraniums, and the flower heads were enormous. Our first lot of plants are now in their second winter and still yielding prolific bloom.

Another package of seed (single and double, too, this time) will be planted in early March; and we are anticipating further thrills of adventure, for we are going to try some Martha Washington and apple-scented geraniums which we have been told are also easy to raise from seed. The latter seems to be the only scented geranium listed by the seedsmen—at least I have been able to find no other. But think of having enough apple-scented geranium plants to put in bright pots and give to your friends at Christmas!

Ethel M. Eaton

A Friday Column

Patchwork Quilt Fan

Screen player Whitney Bourne, a patchwork quilt fan, is proud possessor of a quilted blanket. She made it of wool and tweed remnants obtained from her tailor, used "scraps" left over from her own tailored suits. Whitney stitched the pieces together by machine, and faced the blanket with heavy silk lining.

A Friday Column

New Hairdo Very Slick And Cut Short, With Curls

Philadelphia

(AP)—Short hair, curled in ringlets close to the head, is the new style decree, Philadelphia hairdressers were told at their annual trade show.

Said Anthony Bocha, president of the association, "this year's hairdo is to be very slick; no straggles."

He said last year's extremes in "drawing the hair abruptly up" are out for 1939 as "too radical."

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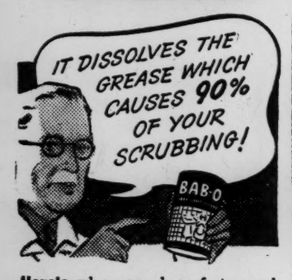

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Boston Amusements—Radio Programs, Theaters, Music, Movies

President's Message to Be Feature of Radio Programs

The Week-End Dialer

The premiere of "The Law Society Forum," in which Massachusetts lawyers will contribute legal thought to current questions (WBZ-8:30); and dramatization of what Orson Welles and a jury consider the best book of the month are offered as features to listeners' dials tonight:

Talks

"Our Jury System" to be analyzed in the first program of "The Law Society Forum," WBZ only, 8:30.

Drama

"The Cradle of Peace," based time-lily on the Arab-Jewish trouble, vehicle of "First Nighter," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Gilbert Frankau's "Royal Regiment," first book to be dramatized by Orson Welles and company under new policy, with Mary Astor of the screen in support; background of the book is L'Affaire Simpson, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Saturday

President Roosevelt's Message to the Congress and a special program of speeches and entertainment in connection with the 150th anniversary of the Congress; carpentering, from the time of Noah to the San Francisco Fair; and the first concert of the post-Toscanini NBC series, conducted by Hans Steinberg, are features of tonight's dial fare.

Music

Verdi's "Il Trovatore," by Metropolitan Opera Company, with Zinka Milanov, Bruna Castagna, Thelma Votipka, Giovanni Martinelli and Richard Bonelli in leads, NBC-WNAC, 1:55.

Men's Singing Club of Beverly, Mass., in second of New England Federation of Glee Clubs series, Yankee-WNAC, 7:30.

Handel's Concerto Grosso, No. 20; Harrison's "Autumn"; Whyte's "Airs and Dances from Scottish Past," programmed by Alfred Wallenstein in "Symphonic Strings" period, Mutual-WAAB, 8:30.

Bruckner's Symphony No. 4, in E Minor ("Romantic"); Stravinsky's "Fireworks," Fantasy for Orchestra; Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"; Strauss's "Emperor" Waltz, programmed by Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, conductor of Palestine Symphony Orchestra, in NBC Symphony concert, NBC-WBZ, 10.

Talks and Features

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress; talks by leading members of Congress; songs by Gladys Swarthout and John Charles Thomas; music by the United States Marine Band, in special sesqui-centennial program, CBS-WEEI, NBC-WBZ and WNAC, Mutual-WAAB, 12 noon.

Drama

Carpentering to be dramatized in Columbia's "Americans at Work," CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

Sunday

The radio premiere of some new music by Zoltan Kodaly; the appearance of Eduard Benes, former president of Czecho-Slovakia, in the University of Chicago's Round Table; a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" in the "Great Plays" period; an address by Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia; a musical debate, "The Harp, Classic or Swing?" by Carlos Salzedo and Caspar Reardon, constitute dialworthy entertainment for Sunday.

Variety

Ethel Merman and Jimmy Durante in songs from their show; Ezio Pinza, bass; a pickup from Pan American's "Yankee Clipper" flying boat; in "Magic Key," NBC-WBZ, 2.

John Barrymore; Walter Huston; Carlos Salzedo and Caspar Reardon, harpists; Connie Boswell, popular vocalist, special guests of "This Is New York," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Virginia Bruce to appear in one-act play with Don Ameche and skit with "Charlie McCarthy," NBC-WNAC, 8.

Walter Connolly and Rose Bampton, special guests of "The Circle," which includes Basil Rathbone and Groucho and Chico Marx, NBC-WNAC, 10.

Talks and Features

Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, to take part in University of Chicago Round Table discussion of the "Outlook for Europe," NBC-WNAC, 12:30.

Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, to speak in that country's salute to the New York fair; also characteristic music. CBS-WEEI, 1:30

"People's Rally Fun Quiz" to discuss who of baseball's "immortals" shall adorn baseball centenary stamp; Mr. Farley is reported interested; also Ezra Stone and Wynn Murray of New York stage to participate in "Quixie-Doodle" contest, Mutual-WAAB, 3:30.

"Should America's Neutrality Law Be Amended?" subject of "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to discuss the conservation theme in the Federal exhibit at New York fair, NBC-WBZ, 7.

Rep. Hamilton Fish, R., N. Y., on "Are We Drifting Blindly Into War?" CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Drama

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," in "Great Plays" period, with NBC soloists Muriel Dickson, Alma Kitchell, Ivy Scott, Fred Hufsmith and Walter Preston, NBC-WBZ, 1.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, unquestionably one of America's greatest citizens of Italian descent, guest speaker in "Americans All-Immigrants All" a period devoted to contributions of Italians to America, CBS-WEEI, 2.

"Single Party Going East," transcontinental motor trip romance, with Ginger Rogers, "Theater" period, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Boris Karloff joins talent with two movie young hopefuls in thrill-and-chill story, in "Gateway to Hollywood," CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

Paul Muni, Lionel Atwill, Josephine Hutchinson and George Irving cast in story, "Bridge of Mercy," by Norman Riley Raine, creator of "Tugboat Annie," in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Flight from Glory," aviation story, with Charles Boyer and Florence Rice, NBC-WBZ, 9.

Serious Music

First radio performance of Zoltan Kodaly's "Budapest Te Deum," with soloists and large chorus; D'Antalffy's orchestration of the Vivaldi-Bach Concerto; settings of two Spanish Dances by Granados; Shostakovitch's Suite, "The Bolt," programmed by Erno Rapee in Music Hall concert, NBC-WBZ, 12 noon.

Schubert's Overture "Rosamunde"; Brahms's Symphony No. 3 in F Major; Chausson's "Poeme," for Violin and Orchestra, and Ravel's "Tzigane," for Violin and Orchestra, Joseph Knitzer, soloist; Weinberger's Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda," programmed in New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concert, John Barbirolli, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Sousa program scheduled by Frank Simon conducting concert band, NBC-WBZ, 3. Part 2, Bach's Passion According to St. John, by Alfred Wallenstein's cantata group, Mutual-WAAB, 7.

Rondo, from Mozart's Fifth Concerto; Hubay's "The Zephyr" and DeFalla's "Danse Espagnole" by Robert Virovai, young Yugoslav violinist, in Sunday Evening Hour; "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla" from Wagner's "Das Rheingold," Bach's Chorale-Prelude, "Jesus, Joy of Man's Desiring," with chorus; March movement from Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique" Symphony; Strauss waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods," by orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 9. **A. D. H.**

Week-Enders: On the Radio

Top: William N. Robson directs Columbia Workshop cast in production of "The Winged Victory," Monday evening. Left: Gladys Swarthout, to sing from floor of House Saturday when Congress convenes. Center: Norma Shearer, to play in "One Way Passage," Monday night. Right: Paul Muni, in Screen Guild's "Bridge of Mercy," Sunday.

Robert Kitain, New Violinist

After extensive travels abroad, Robert Kitain now comes to the United States to play his violin in our concert halls. We are always glad to welcome an artist of undeniable talent, and last night, in Jordan Hall, this young man demonstrated that he possessed more than average ability. Opening his program with the Mozart Concerto in A major, No. 5, he proceeded to the Paganini Concerto in D major, the Debussy Sonata, "Jota Aragonesa," by Albeniz, Stravinsky's Russian dance from Petruchka and the Scherzo-Tarantelle by Wieniawski. Leopold Mittmann was the pianoforte accompanist.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Kitain should have selected the Mozart item for performance, especially as an opening number. The artist here put himself to the severest test the program offered, that of interpretation. Technically, the work offered no hurdles which he could not easily take. His technical equipment is enormous and he plays with a disarming nonchalance which may be misleading to the uninitiated. But a brilliant technic cannot entirely take the place of depth of interpretation and the ability to reveal the graces and elegance of such a work as the Mozart. Mr. Kitain gave it a gusty performance; too often there were outbursts of tone at variance with the melodic line, as well as a tendency to emphasize an unimportant phrase. In other words, Mozart is not Mr. Kitain's affair at present.

The Paganini, however, was another thing. Here was the place for Mr. Kitain to exercise all his technical accomplishments, which he did with amazing brilliance. Double stops, harmonics and all the little tricks which are customarily the despair of the violinist, Mr. Kitain compassed with seemingly the greatest of ease.

The Debussy, which followed this display of musical pyrotechnics, was again a test of violinist's musicianship, and again, as in the Mozart item, he failed to come to terms with the composer. Again the performance was gusty, almost exuberant, and again the artist overlooked nuances, preferring apparently to treat the work as a display piece—which it emphatically is not. Singularly, even his technic failed him in several places, notably in the arpeggios, which of course are tricky but which should have been more easily compassed by a person of Mr. Kitain's proficiency. Mr. Mittman did not give a very discriminating support at the pianoforte.

In the final group, distinguished chiefly for its brilliancy of thematic material, Mr. Kitain came again to his own—in fact, both he and his accompanist gave one of the best performances of the evening in the cleverly arranged dance from "Petruchka." Mr. Kitain has the fundamentals of his art well in hand; what he now needs is a more complete esthetic approach and more refinement in phrasing. The large audience gave him warm applause and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Sequel to 'Topper'

MGM goes into the sequel business in "Topper Takes a Trip," based on the novel by Thorne Smith, which heads the new bill at the State and Orpheum theaters. The film, while mildly amusing, does not escape the fate of its kind.

This time the revenant Marion Kerby (Constance Bennett) tries to do a good deed by halting the Toppers' (Roland Young and Billie Burke) divorce suit and reuniting them. This she accomplishes by repeating, with the aid of the camera, the same tricks she and Cary Grant played in the earlier film to free Topper. But the life span of such tricks is brief. They were less funny at the end of "Topper" than at the beginning, and they grow decreasingly entertaining as Topper's trip progresses.

The trip takes him to the French Riviera in pursuit of his wife, with Marion and the dog tagging along. Mrs. Topper is threatened with marriage to a baron, thanks to the machinations of a friend, but you may be sure Marion, with her special resources, sees that the little plot is thwarted. Mr. Young and Miss Burke are amusing in their inconsequential styles, Miss Bennett is charming, and the rest of the cast fills in satisfactorily.

The companion picture, another MGM product called "Four Girls in White," is a romantic drama of hospital nurses. It goes through the usual misunderstandings, sacrifices and elucidations of its kind, with a different setting. There are extended clinical scenes, and some shots of a flood disaster. The principals are Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford, Mary Howard, Alan Marshal, Kent Taylor, Buddy Ebsen, and Jessie Ralph.

Hayes-Marshall Team

According to reports current in New York, Herbert Marshall will join Helen Hayes next season in a new play, "Ladies and Gentlemen," adapted by Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht from an original by Ladislaus Bus Fekete. Gilbert Miller will produce it. Mr. Marshall has been absent from the Broadway stage since 1932, when he appeared in "There's Always Juliet."

'Stand Up and Fight'

MGM's campaign to prove that Robert Taylor is a man's man continues apace with "Stand Up and Fight," which waded into the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, swinging both fists.

As Blake Cantrell of the Old South, Suh, Cantrells, Mr. Taylor has two extended brawls with Wallace Beery in "Stand Up and Fight." In the first one, Mr. Taylor is easily bested. In the second, he proves once more than Taylor's a man for a' that. Cantrell is driven by love and card losses to working with his hands—and fists. His sweetheart owns a stagecoach line, run by the blustering Mr. Beery, of whom Gentleman Cantrell simply does not approve. His ire is further aroused upon learning that Mr. Beery has been transporting kidnaped slaves, including one of the former Cantrell Negroes.

The hero thereupon becomes a spy for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose civic duty to stamp out slave running is spurred on by the fact that by compromising Beery, it could force him to sell a coveted right of way owned by the stage line. It all ends with Mr. Taylor's withholding evidence which would place Mr. Beery where no movie audience could stand seeing him—behind the bars. Just one of those bothersome trifles of unethics which the Hays office ignores.

One might reasonably expect a fairly exciting hour and a half from all this. Actually, it is more than a little dull. The fights themselves are realistic enough but two good fight's don't make a film not even one of this elemental nature. Mr. Taylor acts pretty much the same whether he is a dissolute but charming rake or a nature-hardened outdoor man with a glow on his cheeks and both fists flying. Mr. Beery acts just as he has for years. Florence Rice, as the heroine, hardly acts at all. And Helen Broderick acts as if she wished there had been a Victor Moore somewhere on the scene. Confidentially, so did we. Photography and production leave little to be desired but W. S. Van Dyke's direction is slow

"Fast and Loose," the second feature, introduces another in the list of happily married couples who spend their time detecting murders. Though they are no Nick and Nora team, Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell do an amusingly competent job of impersonating a pair of amiably married rare-book dealers who discover that a Shakespeare manuscript may be the cause for several murders and more than a modicum of dirty dealing. The consensus seems to be that it was a pretty amusing idea, and a bit chilling.

Filming 'Abe Lincoln'

Robert E. Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" will end its New York engagement at the Plymouth Theater in early summer in order to permit Raymond Massey, its star, to make the film version of the play.

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois" has played to capacity business on Broadway since its opening last October, and, it seems certain, will still be playing to standing room only when it ceases operation the first of June.

The play will be produced as a motion picture by Max Gordon in association with RKO. The production will be made at the RKO studios in Hollywood under the supervision of Mr. Gordon and Robert E. Sherwood, author of the play, who will also be solely responsible for the screen play.

The Taconic Trail

Berkshire Scene Done in Oils by Marion Huse

The painting is on exhibition at the New Gallery in Boston.

D'Oyly Carte Bills

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company will open its four-weeks engagement at the Colonial Theater on April 17 with "The Mikado," which will be repeated at the Friday evening performance. The first week's bill will also include "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance" on Tuesday evening; "Iolanthe" Wednesday afternoon and evening; "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore" Thursday evening, and "The Gondoliers" Saturday matinée and evening.

The second week will open with "The Yeomen of the Guard" (April 24) and continue with "Patience" (April 25). "The Mikado" will be given at both performances on April 26, and the bills for the rest of the second week will be "The Gondoliers" (April 27), "Trial by Jury" and the "Pirates" (April 28), and on April 29, "Iolanthe" in the afternoon and "Patience" in the evening.

The third and fourth weeks will offer the same operas in different order.

News of Music

Busch Quartet

The Busch Quartet will make its first Boston appearance on Sunday afternoon, March 26. It is headed by the violinist, Adolph Busch, whose appearance last Tuesday night with his son-in-law, Rudolph Serkin, was so well received.

The Busch Quartet made its first appearance at the Salzburg Music Festival in the summer of 1913, and since then has given annually about 60 concerts throughout Europe.

Associated with Mr. Busch in the quartet are Gosta Andreasson, second violin; Karl Doktor, viola, and Hermann Busch, cello. Karl Doktor is one of the original members of the quartet. Andreasson and Hermann Busch have been associated with the ensemble since 1930.

The quartet will be assisted by Rudolph Serkin in a performance of the Brahms Piano Quintet.

Junior Concert

Mendelssohn's incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was written when the composer was 17, no older than many in the youthful audience who will hear this music at the last of the Saturday Morning Concerts for Juniors to be given in Sanders Theater, Saturday morning, by Russell Ames Cook and his Symphonic Ensemble of Boston.

Also on the program will be the second movement of Brahms' Symphony No. 3 in F major, Serge Prokofieff's Scherzo and March from the opera, "The Love for Three Oranges," and "The Hundred Pipers," Scotch folk song, sung by the audience, accompanied by the orchestra. Mr. Cook will explain the various instruments at this concert.

Mikhail Sheyne

On Friday evening, March 10, Mikhail Sheyne, pianist, will present the following program at the Harvard Musical Association:

Chromatic phantasy and fugue — J. S. Bach
Sonata in B minor — Franz Liszt
Scherzo in E flat minor, Opus 4 — Johannes Brahms
Arabesque, Opus 18 — Robert Schumann
Variations, Opus 35 (I and II Books) — Brahms-Paganini

Mr. Sheyne will be heard the following Sunday afternoon at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

Composers' Forum

The meeting of the Composers' Forum Laboratory of the Federal Music Project will be held this month in Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, on Friday evening, March 10, at 8:15 p. m. These meetings have previously been held in Faelten Hall, but owing to the size of the audience at the last meeting it seemed advisable to move to a hall with a larger seating capacity.

The program will be mainly orchestral, featuring the Federal Sinfonietta playing original compositions by contemporary composers. Also on the program will be the American Folk Singers, who will do a group of Stephen Foster's songs. A concertino for piano and orchestra composed by William Haddon, director of the Music Project in this state, will be performed by the Sinfonietta, with Mr. Haddon playing the piano part. The program:

Rhapsody for Orchestra — Edward Walters
Five Sketches for Orchestra — Kenneth MacKillop
Prelude and Fugue — Robert Manton
Group of songs by American Folk Singers — Stephen Foster
Concertino for Piano and Orchestra — William Haddon

'Philadelphia Story'

On its way to New York, the Theater Guild's new comedy by Philip Barry, "The Philadelphia Story," will visit the Colonial Theater for an engagement of two weeks beginning Monday, March 13.

The story of the play has to do with the vagaries of the members of the family of Seth Lord, who live on their ancestral country place near Philadelphia. Their impressive social background and ample means, which have been theirs for generations, they naturally accept as a matter of course. Their philosophy of life is to live it as it presents itself to them. They are frank, outspoken and kindly.

Tracy Lord, played by Katharine Hepburn, is the elder sister in the family. Van Heflin, Nicholas Joy and Joseph Cotton play other important roles.

"The Philadelphia Story" was staged by Robert B. Sinclair and the settings were designed by Robert Edmond Jones. The list of players also includes Vera Allen, Shirley Booth, Dan Tobin, Forrest Orr, Frank Fenton, Philip Foster, Lenore Lonergan, Owen Coll, and Hayden Rorke.

'The Swing Mikado'

By Arthur Pollock

New York

It was an eager crowd that went to the New Yorker Theater the other night to welcome the Federal Theater's "Swing Mikado" from Chicago. Much had been heard of it, no little fuss had been made about the Federal Theater's doing it here when commercial producers like the idea and want to make money out of it. Eleanor Roosevelt was present and Mayor La Guardia and Harry Hopkins and his successor at the head of the WPA. They made the occasion distinctly gala. The audience was ready to roar its approval of the goings-on upon the stage. And roar it did.

This is one of the Federal Theater's most striking achievements. Once more the government project brings vitality to the theater. The "Swing Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan projected in terms of Negro temperament, with Negro energy and high spirits, is affluent in color, engagingly lighted, makes a pretty and a startling picture and often delights the ear. Just the same, those avid auditors who came equipped with roars went away with a few ejaculatory encomiums unused, for the "Swing Mikado" swings Gilbert and Sullivan less than was expected. Harry Minturn, who conceived and directed it out in Chicago and whose production this is, has been a little timid.

* * *

The Negro "Mikado" has a cast well trained. But in the training too great a part of their energy has been muted. When they play the comic opera straight they are tame. The complicated phrases of Gilbert give them trouble. Or gave them trouble at the beginning, at any rate, a trouble that leaves in its wake a studied quality in their playing. Either the songs of Sullivan and the words of Gilbert must be sung with impeccable enunciation and crystal clarity or the effect is lost. These Negro players cannot manage the clarity or the enunciation.

But in those moments when, having sung a song in weak imitation of more skilled white singers, they begin to swing their hips and strut while the orchestra gives the music a different tempo. "The Mikado" becomes a new and extraordinary thing. It is then the roars of the audience break out. It is then that the players are splendid. It is then that history is made in the American theater. Unfortunately, this "Swing Mikado" is swung too little. The producers, afraid to offend, leaned backward, let slip the opportunity to create something like a modern masterpiece.

"Flowers That Bloom in the Spring" brings the very essence of the "Swing Mikado" as it should be. Its jittering singers and contorting dancers got round after round of applause from an audience hungry for more of the same kind of thing. It was done with all the best Negro spirit and a fine finesse. No doubt now that they know they have been too cautious, stuck too close to the original, the "Mikado" at the New Yorker will blossom out with new rhythms and slicker stepping and strutting. When it does, the Federal Theater will have the biggest hit since it came into existence.

* * *

Herman Greene, playing Ko-Ko, has in his system more of the fun necessary to the occasion than most of the other principals. He is a joy. Mabel Walker as Katisha sings with an edge in her voice, whereas the others slip into ineffectual softness, and she has the proper liveliness. Maurice Cooper is the Nanki-Poo, probably the comeliest Nanki-Poo New York has seen in a couple of decades, and he knows how songs should be sung, too, though his voice has not the force or the precision for Gilbert and Sullivan. The scenes are laid in the South Seas this time and not in Japan, which gives the scene designer, Clive Rickabaugh, and the costume designer, John Pratt, chance for the creation of sultry beauties, beauties admirable in themselves but often allowed by the lighting to remain in too low a key for so comic an entertainment.

The Yiddish Bande, a group of Polish players brought to this country by Maurice Schwartz, are presenting at the Yiddish Art Theater a little revue called "The World Trembles." There are only a dozen or so players, scant scenery and the most modest of costumes, but the visitors manage to please large audiences. They are cheerful and, though they have been close to the sufferings of their race in Europe, have the courage to be satirical about events that make the world tremble. They began some seven years ago in Warsaw, believing that the Yiddish theater there had allowed itself to become standardized. They have visited Paris and gained an enthusiastic following there. Their first audiences on this side of the Atlantic seemed to enjoy thoroughly their little songs about Jewish characters, their skits, their burlesques.

Four Abbott Shows

George Abbott has gone to Florida for a vacation. It's an old Abbott custom, but never before has the producer left behind him so long and varied a list of hits to keep his name in lights during his absence. His banner is flying over four New York theaters.

Some 400 people are employed in the casts and staffs of the four productions—"What a Life," at the Mansfield; "The Boys From Syracuse," at the Alvin; "The Primrose Path," at the Biltmore, and "Mrs. O'Brien Entertains," at the Lyceum.

Longest runner of the lot is "What a Life," Clifford Goldsmith's comedy, now approaching the end of its first year on Broadway. From the look of things, it will be around indefinitely.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — LAST 8 DAYS — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Sat., Mat. and Eve., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Mon., "YOEMEN of the GUARD." Tues., "PATIENCE."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

LAST 2 WEEKS!
WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
46th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Clr. 6-6075
Evgs. 8:30—$1-$3 (ex. Sat.) Mat. Wed. and Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"A show that is not to be missed by any playgoer."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

"One of the delights of the season."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's NO. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. CL 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDERIC MARCH (in Person)
FLORENCE ELDRIDGE — McKAY MORRIS — RUTH WESTON
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. Sat., 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
Lillian Hellman's New Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY.
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40
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BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
TODAY 2.30—TOM'W 8.15
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Soloist—ZLATKA BALOKOVIC—Violin
THIS SUNDAY 3.30
HOFMANN

SCHUBERT—Last 3 Times Mat. Tom'w
JOHN GOLDEN presents Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evgs. 55c-$2.75, Mats. 55c-$2.20

NOW! METROPOLITAN 2 M-G-M HITS
WALLACE BEERY • ROBERT TAYLOR "STAND UP and FIGHT"
ROBERT MONTGOMERY Rosalind RUSSELL "FAST AND LOOSE"

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Loretta Young — Richard Greene
"KENTUCKY"
Preston Foster — Arthur Treacher
"UP THE RIVER"

NEW YORK CITY

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"WIFE, HUSBAND and FRIEND"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

The Home Forum

Sap Harvest

"MY French Canadian neighbor, Loiselle, having asked permission, is tapping the two maples in front of my house."

When I made that entry in my journal on February twenty-third last winter, I did not guess how grateful for it I should be a year later. I did not foresee that I should be keeping that date in mind to warm and cheer me all through the dark cold days. February twenty-third is just past and, though sap may not start so early this year, I'm glad to remember that it is possible. In any event, it won't be much later.

* * *

OF ALL THE proofs of spring—proofs that it is on its way or has already arrived—none seems to me more unmistakable than the flow of sap in trees. And I say this as one who is thankful for every bit of evidence of whatever sort. As early as January, we sometimes have warmish days with a distinctly spring flavor. How much more spring-like a January thaw is than a December thaw. In January, too, we begin to notice that gradual lengthening of the day, which, given time enough, will bring us warm weather. By February, a subtle change has come over the year. The blue sky has a June clarity and depth, and the snows are big-flaked and clinging. Before February has passed, someone is sure to have seen or heard or thought he heard an auspicious bluebird or robin, though no one can be sure the bird hasn't been here all winter. But, better than a robin or two, are a hundred thousand trees. More convincing than the rumor of a bluebird is the sight of Loiselle in blue overalls, coming briskly up the road and carrying half a dozen disreputable old tin cans. No neat galvanized iron pails with careful covers will grace my trees, but instead old tins that still bear incongruous labels. No matter how scrupulously he may have scrubbed them out, they must suggest to passersby the unpleasant mixture of motor oil and maple syrup. But I do not care. I am not thinking of appearances. I am thinking of the stir of activity.

* * *

ALL WINTER LONG my neighbor has had one task—his wood pile. A notable wood pile it is, calculated to last him four years ahead. Part of it is outdoors, and part of it is housed. Stepping into his shed, you find wood piled along the walls as neatly as cans and boxes on a grocer's shelves. The wood is all but labeled. It does not need labeling, for Loiselle can tell you each variety at a glance, what tree it came from, where he got the tree, and how much (if anything) he had to pay for it. On the floor are boxes of assorted kindlings. I suppose this wood is both work and pastime for the man. He likes to show it to me, pointing out its hidden satisfactions. His pride is honest and wholesome. But, along toward the last of February, sawing and splitting and piling wood day after day must grow a little monotonous. No wonder he is glad to turn his attention from wood seasoned for burning to wood in which the sap is flowing.

He will be coming now in a few days, and I'll watch him bore the holes and insert the wooden spouts and hang his ridiculous old pails. A new season has begun. That is clear from the way he hurries from tree to tree. He tends all the maples along the road—too few at any one place for most of us to bother with, but not too few for a man of Loiselle's thrift and energy. He'll have plenty of moving about to do for a month and more. And, when he has emptied his pails for the last time this year and boiled down the last of the sap to syrup, it will be time for him to think about plowing his garden.

We think of harvest time as late summer and early autumn. Are there not harvests all through the year? Harvesting of hay begins in late June. Fruit and vegetable harvests succeed one another throughout the summer up to the harvest of corn, of squashes and pumpkins, and of apples. As soon as leaves are off the trees, the great all-winter harvest of wood begins. Since November, loads of logs have been going past my house, some on trucks and some on slow-moving carts or sleds. The beautiful two-weeks harvest of ice takes place during the coldest stretch of winter. Finally comes the harvest of maple sap. Finally, if you wish. But I prefer to think of it as the first and not the final harvest of the year.

Here where I live the apple orchards are a few miles to the south of me, and the sugar orchards are a few miles to the north of me. And their crops are almost exactly six months apart.

Last year, when Loiselle invited me to take a drink of sap—right from the pail—whenever I felt like it, I smiled and thanked him and declined. This year he will repeat the invitation. I'm sure of it. And this year I will smile and thank him and accept.

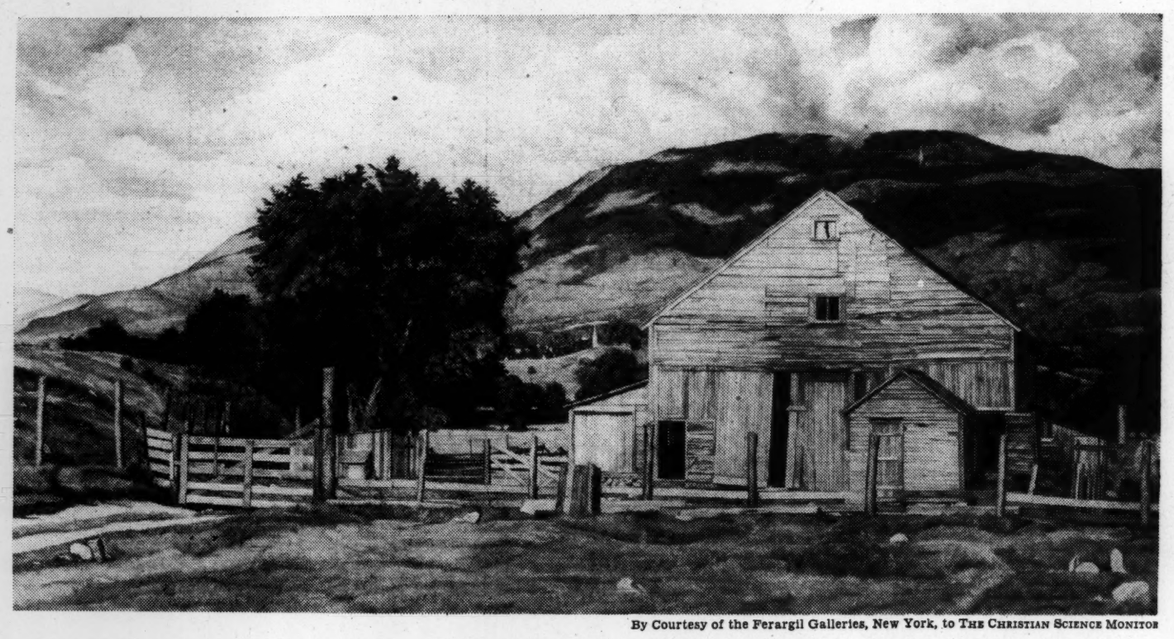
ROBERT FRANCIS

The Hills Stand High in a Rainy Day

Now that the hills stand high in a rainy day,
The scent of pines comes close, and the old gray
Farmhouse is blurred in the dimlit sky.
The clouds are low and the trees are high;
The green-gray pines and the pearl-gray rain
Are blended in order to maintain
A world of repose on the windowpane;

And if my mind on a tangent veers
To city dusk and lighted thoroughfares,
It soon returns, as a bird that is caught
In a cage of chance it had never sought,
And finds retreat in the cool gray-green
Of pines and rain in a woodland scene
From an old farmhouse that is blurred in the sky
Where the scent-filled hills are standing high.

KEITH THOMAS



By Courtesy of the Ferargil Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CLOUDS IN EQUINOX": *A Painting by Luigi Lucioni*

LUIGI LUCIONI is a young painter who, despite his Italian birth, is perhaps most noted for his New England, and more especially for his Vermont, paintings. One might almost call him the self-appointed artist laureate of the state, so preoccupied has he been in painting Vermont subjects—her mountains, villages, trees, churches, and barns. With painstaking devotion he depicts every detail, whether it be the leaves of his favorite elms or the graying weatherbeaten boards of an old barn. For nothing escapes his almost photographic eye.

Because of this quality of frozen or airless reality, so meticulously transferred to canvas, he has often been criticized. In catching, as it were, the letter of nature he has sometimes lost its spirit. For in nature nothing is ever really static or motionless; perhaps it may seem as though momentary suspension of motion exists, but there is always air, wind, changing light—all the atmospheric qualities which an artist must catch as well as the sense of growth and change in all forms in nature.

In spite of this tendency, Mr. Lucioni's compositions are always splendidly thought out and he has an interesting sense of color together with a delight in textures, as is evidenced in his numerous still-lifes.

They Wake Us Every Morning

THERE is a hooter that sounds early in the morning, sending forth a long-drawn wail over London like some despairing thing. It is a pathetic hooter, never, I imagine, achieving its object; for who would feel encouraged to become active by such a cheerless, uninspiring moan?

I don't know exactly what work in the world hooters are supposed to perform, never having been called upon to obey their summons; but, if they are sounded for the purpose of getting workers out of their comfortable beds and sending them forth to business with springing step, I can imagine nothing less effectual.

"Hoot away!" I say into the darkness of my room. "Hoot away, you persistent, unhappy thing!" And then I cock my ear for another sound which starts the day on a note of complete cheerfulness.

* * *

THIS NOTE FOLLOWS the hooter with remarkable regularity, obliterating the image of bleak factories and monotonous work, and replacing it with one of fields and farms and fodder. No sooner does the hooter die out, on a downward moan, than the other begins, high up the scale and in the major key. To the joyful rattle of milk bottles in some adjoining road, I rise and face the day.

* * *

IT IS STRANGE, when one comes to think of it, how gladly people turn their backs on winter, forgetting, if they ever experienced it, the thrill of morning darkness when, pulling aside the curtain, they lean from their windows for a brief moment, wondering at the night that still hangs over the town. There is something noble, too, in dressing by artificial light, or so one likes to think; an exalted sense of superiority in contemplating the covered windows across the court and telling oneself that no one else is up and doing.

From the quiet building, one steps forth cautiously lest the sound of a footfall startle the sleeping air; and there one is in a night world that is really morning, with the patient lamps still throwing down their circles of light onto the pavements, and the bare trees standing up in dark solemnity with never a bird to enliven them.

* * *

FROM SOME SIDE street comes a lad on a bicycle, pedaling at top speed with a large leather container attached to his back wheel. He is an expert at delivering newspapers in record time and, if numbers count, he must be rapidly making a fortune. He flies round, keeping as near to the curb as possible, taking the corners with one foot skimming the surface of the ground in order to preserve his balance; and, with hardly a perceptible slackening of speed, he shoots each bundle with perfect accuracy onto the steps of the various buildings. It is a pity that such an exhibition of skill should be wasted on an audience of one.

From another direction, as soon as the boy and his bicycle have disappeared, comes the merry little milk cart whose cheery note defies the pessimism of the hooter. It is propelled by hand, and it makes its way through the shadows by the light of one ruby eye which jumps and jerks about with every turn of the wheels.

If he had time, the small milkman, in his white coat and heavy boots, would tell you of a farm in the heart of the country, away beyond Guildford, where the cows have pasturage and the milking and churning takes place; but he has a long round before him and breakfast time is rapidly drawing near.

"If I don't get my bottles on the mat when they're wanted, I hears about it," he explains; and, by the way he bustles round with his wire basket, filled with milk and topped with neat packets of butter, one gleans that "hearing about it" is not to his mind.

* * *

AT THE TURN of the court, where the roofs are lower, a thin moon cuts the sky; while a great star, just above its tip, sways in the growing light. But the milkman and the newsboy are too busy to notice; and a lamplighter, taking his zigzag course with his long stick balanced against his shoulder, is walking in the wrong direction.

And then comes the sun, as bold as you please, chasing the moon and the star and snuffing them both out.

D. A. L.

And That Is China

AT THE door of the hotel Mr. McKay had lined up a set of rickshas, one for each member of our dinner party. A yellow coolie, all sprangly arms and long bare legs, broke through Mr. McKay's carefully ranged lines and flew at me. It was some seconds before I recognized that all the excitement was about *me*.

"He says he's your boy," Mr. McKay explained. "He says he's waited for you all day."

"Why, I never saw him before!" I denied.

"Have you been in a ricksha?" pleaded Mr. McKay above the squalling. "Have you been in a ricksha any time since you came to Pekin?"

"I did go over to the Hotel Wagon Lit for a minute," I admitted. "Yesterday."

"Then this is your boy," Mr. McKay said unequivocally, pulling me out of the ricksha he had chosen and putting me in the one that had chosen me. "This is the boy who took you to the Wagon Lit."

"But I paid him yesterday," I spluttered. "He's through. Just because I hired him once, does he own me?"

"Yes," said Mr. McKay.

"Yes," said Mrs. McKay.

"Yes," said the young Russian.

"Do you mean to say," I demanded of the Russian, as my rubber-tired wheels made a turn after his as facile as a bicycle, "I have got to keep this coolie whether I want him or not?"

"Oh, you'll want him," the Russian said. "He'll see to that. He's your boy." . . .

I could see the high shoulders of my coolie under his blue flappy shirt, making a most appealing right, left, right, left hunch as he trotted between the brass-tipped shafts of the ricksha.

"Well, after all," I thought, "I'll keep him tonight."

We came to a little open treeless triangle between the high walls of the compounds. Through a crimson gateway with a lantern in an arch I could see an old Chinese house built around its courtyard—isolated, cozy, intimate—with the apricots and the almonds spiked up and over its compound walls.

And then I heard a temple bell. And I heard a Chinaman calling and the slap, slap, slap, of my coolie's feet—and I knew I would always remember and recognize the sound of my coolie's feet among all others—so quickly is an expected, familiar footfall learned. I could see his elbows pump in rhythm with his shoulders, and how he held his brown, beautifully shaped hands tight on the shafts of the ricksha. And when we stopped for the cross traffic at a great gate-way in the wall around Tartar City, and he kicked his heels as we waited and swung his head restively from side to side like a mettlesome pony impatient to go, I knew he *was* my coolie. Or rather, I was his Missie. And I knew I would keep him, and he would keep me, as long as I was in Pekin.

And that is China. As near, I think, as I shall ever be able to describe it, that is China. Therefore the world has no chance against China—a land which long ago learned that it is not what you *have* but what you *are* that holds.—From "I've Been Around," by CLAUDIA CRANSTON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Rozhodování

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

DEN po dni jsme stavěni tváří v tvář nutnosti činiti rozhodnutí a kroky, které tato rozhodnutí logicky následují. Kdo chce míti úspěch a pokračovati, vyžaduje správné normy, jež by jej vedla, normy, jež by neselhávala a nekolísala. Takovou normu, na níž může býti bezpečně postaveno všechno pravé úsilí, nalezneme v Křesťanské Vědě.

V knize "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 275) říká Mary Baker Eddy: "Všechna podstata, inteligence, moudrost, bytí, nesmrtelnost, příčina a účinek náleží Bohu. To jsou Jeho přívlastky, věčné projevy nekonečného božského Principu, Lásky." Zde je definována duchovní norma věčné dokonalosti, na níž by měla býti založena všechna činnost. Musí být tudíž jasné, že se při hledání rozluštění kteréhokoliv problému musíme vážně snažiti uvědomiti si vždy-přítomnost Boha, Dárce vší moudrosti a inteligence, a též souvztažnou skutečnost člověkova příbuzenství s Ním jako Jeho dokonalého dítěte, Jeho dokonalého zrcadlení. Činíme-li tak, přicházíme vědomě k uvědomění své soujedno-tnosti s Bohem, nekonečnou Myslí, jejíž duchovní zákon neomylně ovládá člověka a vesmír.

Mrs. Eddy stanoví (tamtéž str. 470): "Normou dokonalosti byl původně Bůh a člověk." Proto naše lidské kroky budou tak úspěšné, jak naše porozumění Bohu a člověku se bude vyvíjeti. Setrváme-li pevně při podřizování hmotného svědectví duchovním faktům, pak problémy, složité či jednoduché, ustoupí pravdě a budou rozřešeny. Bohu jest vše dobré a pro Něj nemůže býti náhody, změny neb dohadování o jakémkoli projevu; nemůže býti pochybného rozhodování neb nevyřešeného problému, nad nímž by mohl býti člověk v rozpacích.

V knize Přísloví čteme (16:1, 3): "Při člověku bývá spořádání myšlení; ale od Hospodina jest řeč jazyka. . . . Uval na Hospodina činy své, a budou upevněna předsevzetí tvá." Uvědomíme-li si, že člověk pomocí zrcadlení těší se moudrosti a inteligenci Mysli, nabýváme tím odpovědi na každý problém, jenž se nám naskytá. Tato odpověď objeví se rychleji neb pomaleji podle toho, jakou máme víru v skutečná duchovní fakta býti a porozumění jim, neboť tak bezpečně, jak "uvalíme na Hospodina činy své", tak jistě budeme vedeni a zachováni.

Často pochází nesprávné rozhodnutí, k němuž dospějeme, z ovlivňování jinými lidmi, kteří jsou účastni té záležitosti, aneb z tichého mentálního nátlaku na nás, nechť již umyslného neb bezděčného, jehož snad si ani nejsme vědomi. Ten však, kdo spoléhá na Boha a hledá Jeho neomylné vedení, jest dokonale obrněn proti střelám útočné mentální sugesce, neboť jest pod vlivem božské vůle a moudrosti; a ve vědomí přítomnosti Lásky jest bezpečen a jist.

Duchovnímu člověku není nikdy třeba, aby dospěl k nějakému rozhodnutí, neboť jest zrcadlením, jest přesným a dokonalým vyjádřením Ducha, Boha. Člověk žije v poslušnosti k božskému plánu stvořeni a v souhlase s ním, v němž je veškerá činnost nepřetržitě projevována a je věčně v pořádku. Duchovní člověk ví, poněvadž Mysl, Bůh, jest vševědoucí. Jelikož člověk vyjadřuje božskou inteligenci, není schopen nevědomosti; nemůže jednati v opaku ke svému stvořiteli, neboť existuje jako výsledek Prvotní Příčiny, Boha.

Z toho tudíž vyplývá, že ten, kdo se Křesťanskou Vědou naučí ve svém případě důvěřovati v Mysl, zcela spoléhati na Boha za všech okolností, jest si jist pravým rozhodnutím, správným výsledkem. Když upustíme od lidských, nestálých metod činění plánů, vypočítávání a vymezování, založených na tak zvané logice smrtelných mysli, a obrátíme se z celého srdce k Bohu o pomoc, můžeme býti jisti bezpečím, mírem a stále se rozvíjejícím projevováním hojného dobra.

Kdyby se odpověď na problém zdála opozděná, kdyby prvek pochybnosti se zdál lpěti na našem vědomí, i když jsme se poctivě snažili uvědomiti si soudně své rodné právo jednoty s Otcem, pak musíme státi dokonce pevněji a s větší jistotou a každým okamžikem očišťovati své myšlenky tichou modlitbou, obcováním s Ním, který zná všechny věci. Musíme jímati "všelikou mysl v poddanost Kristu" (II. ke Kor. 10:5) a radovati se v povznášející zkušenosti o napravovací, milosrdné péči Lásky. Činíce tak, stáváme se vždy vědomějšími pevně stanoveného řádu a neměnící se činnosti duchovního vesmíru, v němž jest patrná jedině správná cesta ve všech věcech, totiž Boží skvělá cesta stálé dokonalosti.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, piště na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Telegram From Trollope

IT WAS on a previous visit to Milan, when the telegraph-wires were only just opened to the public by the Austrian authorities, that we had decided one day at dinner that we would go to Verona that night. There was a train at six, reaching Verona at midnight, and we asked some servant of the hotel to telegraph for us, ordering supper and beds. The demand seemed to create some surprise; but we persisted, and were only mildly grieved when we found ourselves charged twenty zwanzigers for the message. Telegraphy was new at Milan, and the prices were intended to be almost prohibitory. We paid our twenty zwanzigers and went on, consoling ourselves with the thought of our ready supper and our assured beds. When we reached Verona, there arose a great cry along the platform for Signor Trollope. I put out my head and declared my identity, when I was waited upon by a glorious personage dressed like a beau for a ball, with half-a-dozen others almost as glorious behind him, who informed me, with his hat in his hand, that he was the landlord of the "Due Torre." It was a heating moment, but it became more hot when he asked after my people,—"mes gens." I could only turn round, and point to my wife and brother-in-law. I had no other "people." There were three carriages provided for us, each with a pair of grey horses. When we reached the house it was all lit up. We were not allowed to move without an attendant with a lighted candle. It was only gradually that the mistake came to be understood. On us there was still the horror of the bill, the extent of which could not be known till the hour of departure had come. The landlord, however, had acknowledged to himself that his inductions had been ill-founded, and he treated us with clemency. He had never before received a telegram.—From The Autobiography of ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Muted Song

CARRIED from far beyond the unseen curve
Of the horizon, moves a muted song.
Skimming the waves like a fleet gull,
Rippling in the foam;
And I may hear it, if I listen long.

Rounding the creamy clouds piled high in air,
It runs through golden lanes that have no end.
The dazzling light is whispering:
If I listen long
And long, I may recall and comprehend.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

Making Decisions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DAY by day one is faced with the necessity of making decisions, and of taking the steps which logically follow these decisions. He who would be successful and progressive, requires a right standard for guidance, one that is unfailing and without fluctuation. Such a standard, upon which all true endeavor may be securely based, is to be found in Christian Science.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275) Mary Baker Eddy says: "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestations of the infinite divine Principle, Love." Here is defined the spiritual standard of eternal perfection upon which all action should be based. It must be clear, then, that in seeking the solution of any problem one must earnestly endeavor to realize the ever-presence of God, the Giver of all wisdom and intelligence, and also the correlative fact of man's relationship to Him as His perfect child, His perfect reflection. So doing, one may come consciously into the realization of his at-one-ment with God, infinite Mind, whose spiritual law unerringly controls man and the universe.

Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, p. 470), "The standard of perfection was originally God and man." Therefore one's human footsteps will be consistently successful as his understanding of God and man develops. Through persistence in subordinating material testimony to spiritual facts, problems, complicated or simple, will yield to the truth and be solved. To God all is good, and to Him there can be no chance, change, or guesswork regarding any manifestation; no doubtful decision or unfinished problem about which man could be perplexed.

In the book of Proverbs one reads (16:1, 3): "The preparations of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue, is from the Lord. . . . Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established." To realize that man enjoys, by reflection, the wisdom and intelligence of Mind, is to come into possession of the answer to whatever problem is confronting one. This answer will appear more or less quickly according to one's faith in, and comprehension of, the real, spiritual facts of being, for just as surely as one commits his "works unto the Lord" will he be rightly guided and preserved.

Oftentimes a wrong decision at which one arrives results from the influence of others who may be involved in his affairs, or from silent mental pressure brought either intentionally or unintentionally to bear upon him, and of which he may be unaware. One who depends upon God and seeks His unerring guidance, however, is completely shielded from the shafts of aggressive mental suggestion, for he is being influenced by the divine will and wisdom; and in the consciousness of Love's presence he is safe and secure.

Spiritual man is never required to arrive at a decision, for he is reflection, the exact, the perfect expression of Spirit, God. Man lives in obedience and conformity to the divine plan of creation, wherein all activity is continuously manifested and is eternally in order. Spiritual man knows, because Mind, God, is all-knowing. Expressing divine intelligence, man is incapable of ignorance; he cannot act contrary to his creator, for he exists as the effect of the First Cause, God.

It follows, therefore, that he who, through Christian Science, is learning to rest his case in Mind, to depend entirely upon God in all circumstances, is assured of a right verdict, an exact result. In departing from human, unstable methods of planning, calculating, and outlining, based on the so-called logic of mortal minds, and turning wholeheartedly to God for help, one is certain of security, peace, and an ever-unfolding manifestation of abundant good.

Should the answer to a problem appear to be delayed; should an element of doubt seem to cling to our consciousness even though we have faithfully endeavored intelligently to realize our birthright of oneness with the Father, then we must stand even more firmly and trustingly, and purify our thought every moment by silent prayer, communion with Him who knows all things. We must bring "into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians 10:5), and rejoice in the exalting experience of Love's corrective, compassionate care. So doing, we shall become ever more conscious of the established order and unvarying activity of the spiritual universe, wherein there is seen to be only one right way in all things, even God's glorious way of changeless perfection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Spring Portent

WILD plum blowing sweet and white
Sheds new beauty on the night;
Wild geese black against the moon
Cry that spring is coming soon.

M. F. H.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1939

Liner Returns To Yard to Fit For Sea Trials

Panama called fast boat by pilot after 19-knot shakedown in water of Massachusetts Bay.

The $4,000,000 passenger and cargo vessel, Panama, of 10,000 tons, sailed from the Simpson Drydock, East Boston, early this morning on the top of high water, en route to the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Quincy, where it was recently built for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famed skipper of launchings and trial trips, took the streamlined, buff funnelled, white-superstructured and gray-hulled liner, out of the port, as efficiently as he brought it up harbor Tuesday night, from a shakedown cruise in Massachusetts Bay. "It's the fastest liner I've ever been on," declared the veteran pilot, who has guided close to 400 new ships on their trials. The vessel logged 19 knots on the shakedown cruise and is expected to make 21 knots on the builders' trial trips later in the month, off Rockland Maine.

The only wood in the construction of the Panama is found, Captain Kemp said, in the following places:

Compass box.
Steering wheel.
Boat deck.
Two pieces of teak in the pilot house rail.

The initial trip of the Panama is due to start from New York March 30, to commemorate which, the owners are preparing a special stamped envelope for mailing. It will be canceled aboard the ship and again at Panama, the stamp to be used being the one known as the United States Constitution stamp. Heavy demand for these special covers is expected from philatelists throughout the country.

Job Seekers Are Advised to Seek The Steady Climb

Sound advice to the 600,000 young men and women who will graduate from American colleges and universities this June, and a keen analysis of the mistakes of past graduating classes in obtaining jobs was forthcoming today in an article in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin entitled "What Jobs?" by Abram D. Wilt, Jr., employment authority who has made a detailed study of how jobs are gotten and the routes which promotion takes.

Mr. Wilt condemns hit-or-miss employment, chosen by college graduates purely on the basis of highest immediate salary return, and recommends instead a plan of "route charts" which provide a definite objective and a method of reaching it. These "route charts" are clearly illustrated in the railroad industry, where most company presidents have followed similar employment paths from machinist to chief executive.

"The formula which I would suggest for ascertaining what job is best in any one department of any organization, profession, or business," he writes, "is what jobs give the candidate the opportunity, in addition to the tasks imposed by the jobs he holds, to observe what work is being done by every other employee in the department, and why and how he is doing it," declared Mr. Wilt.

"The first question which I ask boys sent to me for advice on careers is 'what are you after, wealth?' If this is their objective, many possible careers are 'out the window.' If I show them the possibilities of the careers from the very few route charts which are available, I find them more susceptible to reason."

Maine Lobstermen Fight 'Larger Lobsters' Bill

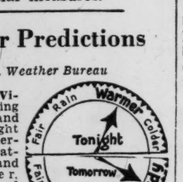
AUGUSTA, Maine, March 3 (AP)—A sixteenth of an inch is quite a lot, it seems, on the end of your nose—or a lobster.

Maine lobstermen fought vigorously in a legislative hearing yesterday a proposal to increase from three and one-sixteenth to three and one-eighth inches the minimum length of "legal" lobsters (measured from eye socket to end of shell back).

While supporters of the bill predicted better prices for the larger lobsters, opponents said income of lobstermen would be affected seriously, especially if New Hampshire and Massachusetts legislatures did not enact similar measures.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight with lowest temperature near 30; Saturday cloudy and somewhat colder; Sunday rain and colder; moderate to fresh south to southwest and westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, light rain in north and central portions Saturday, warmer tonight, colder in north portion Saturday afternoon, Sunday snow and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight followed by light rain Saturday, colder Saturday afternoon and night, Sunday snow and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, Saturday cloudy and warmer, Sunday rain and colder.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong, overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	23	Minneapolis	26	24
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	32	32	New York	32	28
Denver	16	12	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	32	30
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	32	30
Los Angeles	46	46	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	64	62	Washington	28	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 3.
B—Minimum, March 2.

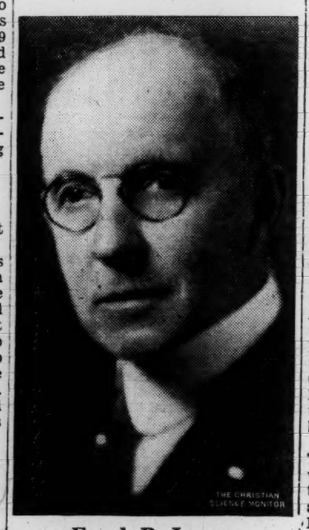
High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:16 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Saturday, 9:40 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:05 p. m.

Nominees

Charles Edison
Assistant Secretary of the Navy nominated for Corporation of M. I. T.

Harold B. Richmond
One of three nominated for M. I. T. Corporation membership.



Frank B. Jewett
Nominated for President of Technology Alumni Association.

'Tech' Nominates Charles Edison To Corporation

Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy has been nominated for one of three term memberships on the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to information received today from Institute officials. Nominations for the other two memberships include Philip W. Moore, Vice-President and Treasurer of Poor and Company, Chicago, Ill., and Harold B. Richmond, Treasurer of General Radio Company, Cambridge, Mass., and retiring President of the Alumni Association. All are sole nominees for memberships.

These members will represent the Technology Alumni Association which also announces the nominations of its new officers and Nominating Committee at this time. Balloting will be conducted by mail during March.

The only nominee for President of the Alumni is Frank B. Jewett, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York. A. Warren Norton of O'Mara and Ormsbee, Inc., Boston, has been nominated Vice-President. For the two posts on the Executive Committee the nominees are Chester A. Corney and Walter G. Whitman, both of Boston.

State Plan Would Deport Aliens In Mental Hospitals

Proposals to deport the 4,538 aliens now housed in Massachusetts institutions for the mentally ill were before the Legislature today for consideration following the recommendations made by a special recess commission, which stated such action would relieve present overcrowding in the institutions.

Immediately upon publication of the recommendations, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall lent his support to the plan.

In addition the recess commission, which for 22 months has been studying the problem of caring for those classed as mentally ill, reiterated the proposal of another commission that a new building to house those classified as criminally insane be constructed at Norfolk. These patients are now cared for at the Bridgewater State Farm under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Correction. Both commissions would have them transferred to the State Department of Mental Health.

Governor Praised

The commission praised Governor Saltonstall for providing for the erection of the hospital for the criminally insane in his budget message to the Legislature. The cost would be $1,700,000.

In addition a 10-year building program, to cost $17,000,000, was proposed by the commission. Under this program all the State hospitals but one would be increased to a 2,000-bed capacity. The commission found that the hospitals need 2,700 new beds and that the schools for those classed as feeble-minded need 664 new beds.

The report of the commission, signed by the seven members, included a recommendation that allowance for patients housed outside the hospitals be increased from $4.50 to $6 a week.

Regarding the proposal to deport the aliens now housed in the State institutions for the mentally ill, the commission urged that an aggressive policy in this direction be pursued and proposed that Governor Saltonstall seek the aid of the Federal Government and other countries in carrying out such a program.

Woburn 'Mounties' Won't Ride Tonight! It's Mayor's Orders

WOBURN, Mass., March 3 (AP)—The Woburn "Mounties" won't ride tonight.

Mayor William E. Kane, at whose order the riding traffic patrol—three heavy policemen on elderly draft horses—was instituted last week, acceded to requests from the city's merchants to withdraw the decree.

"The merchants have objected and are opposed to having traffic tied up on the downtown streets," Mr. Kane said.

He mounted the officers after the police force sued for back wages which they claimed resulted from the former marine's economy budget.

He said he believed the brief career of the "Mounties" had "served a purpose in calling attention to the fact that some of them get pretty heavy and are well paid."

Mr. Kane said his various, widely-publicized moves had been made in an effort to show the people "the need for municipal economy."

Stores Picketed In Union Dispute

Pickets of the Congress of Industrial Organizations continued to patrol before the Gray Store, 154 Hanover Street, and the Manhattan Market, 610 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, today while the State Labor Relations Commission held an informal hearing at 294 Washington Street into the controversy between C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor retail food clerks and charges against the C. I. O. of unfair labor practices. The meeting was continued this afternoon after a brief noon recess.

John Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L., is in Boston for the meeting, firm in his stand that the C. I. O. abandon its attack on the A. F. of L. clerks' union. It was hinted that to bring the C. I. O. flank to terms recourse might be had to an embargo on all shipments to Boston factories, stores, and mercantile establishments manned by members of the C. I. O. unions.

Such a move, if approved, would have the support, it was pointed out, of John Sullivan, President of Local 25 of the Truckmen's Union, which tied up shipping in a recent strike, and Nicholas I. Morrisey, its business representative and also President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Managers at the stores which are being picketed said this afternoon that no attempt had been made to interfere with the transport of goods.

Educational Discussion

Joseph Lee, member of the Boston School Committee, will discuss educational opportunities in the Boston public schools at a gathering of parents and teachers of the Lewenberg-Tileston Home and School Association, March 7 at 2 p. m., at the Edmund P. Tileston School, Babson Street, Mattapan.

Artistry of Blind Exhibited

Beautiful handiwork of workers at the Institute Paolo Colosimo, Naples, shown in Boston.

Handiwork which sells because it beautiful and not because it is produced by the blind has been so successfully achieved in Italy that American educators are becoming interested in the methods employed.

Fabrics exhibited today and tomorrow at the Hotel Vendome, by Mrs. Mary E. Raiola, an American archaeologist living at Naples, are largely reproductions of the luxurious brocades, the soft damasks and richly patterned linens designed by famous mediaeval artists for the house of the Medici. All are woven by hand by soldiers blinded in the world war, taught their craft at the Institute Paolo Colosimo in Naples.

Among the pieces displayed is a copy, in linen and cotton, of an altar cloth said to have inspired Fra Angelico to make sketches which brought him to the notice of that famous patron of the Florentine arts, Cosimo dei Medici.

Dainty Fabric

One dainty fabric in silk with circular nosegays is a reproduction of the fabric in the gown of Flora in Botticelli's "Primavera." Botticelli was engaged by the Medici to design the silk for their weavers. Afterwards he was commissioned, evidently, to paint it in the world-famous picture now hanging in the Uffizi. Research, says Mrs. Raiola, indicates that many of the paintings with sumptuous draperies and costumes executed under the patronage of the rich merchants of Florence at that time were more or less advertisements of the products of their manufactories.

The copy of a tablecloth by Cellini, a piece now in the collection at the Vatican; a linen copied from one which Michelangelo designed for Catherine de' Medici, are some of the blind weavers' work now in Boston. Just as, in the Middle Ages, the daughters of rich men had their silks and velvets and household linens designed by the great artists of their day it has become the fashion for the Italian bride of today to have in her trousseau at least one fabric made exclusively for her by the weavers of the Institute at Naples. Many beautiful original designs are evolved in the garden of the ancient Carmelite Convent now used by this craft school, where not only weaving, but bookbinding, metal work, and also the fine arts, are taught.

Teachers are Blind

Entirely benevolent, the Institute was founded, in memory of her soldier son, by the Donna Tommasina Colosimo. The teaching is all done by blind persons, and the special loom, a combination of the ordinary hand loom and the Jacquard, was designed by a blind person and cannot be so successfully used by the sighted weaver. The rare old fabrics which are now heirlooms or museum pieces are put into the worker's hands. He learns the pattern of the threads by feeling them, writes out his design in Braille, memorizes it and produces something which the ordinary commercial house would not find it practical to make, and which is so beautiful that the thought of charity does not enter into the sale. What that has done mentally to the craftsman cannot be estimated, it is reported. He no longer feels blind. He derives a tremendous amount of joy from the things he makes because he knows he is giving pleasure to the purchaser and giving something not available elsewhere.

It was a surprise to Mrs. Raiola and her fellow-scholars at the headquarters of the Vergilian Society, next door to the Institute, to discover the weavers' handicap. What first attracted their attention was the beauty of the textiles growing on the looms in the garden workshop. It takes four years for the craftsmen to graduate. At the end of that time they may go home, and buy their looms on the installment plan, or remain at the school and weave or teach. Whatever profit derives from the sale of their fabrics now being shown in this country will be used to provide scholarships for American blind persons to go to Naples and learn the Colosimo method, applying it to weavings which will, it is hoped, be essentially American in character, such as those of early American or Tudor design, more suitable for the homes of this country than those of medieval origin.

Bill Filed to Even State Job Chances

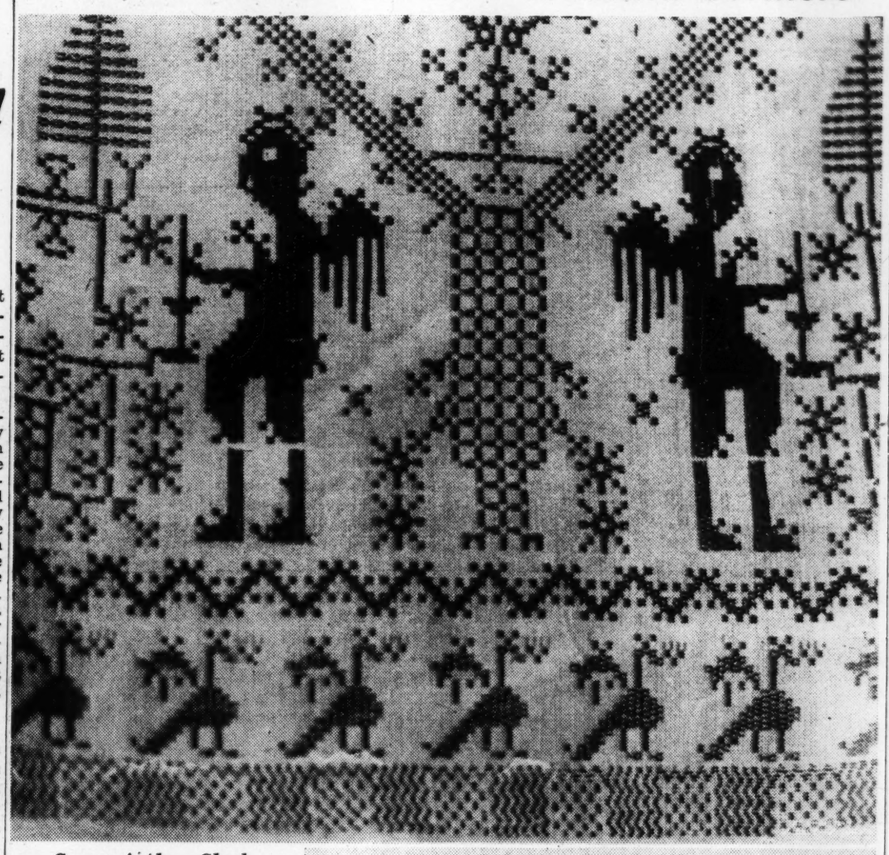
Declaring that "what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Needham yesterday filed a bill with the Legislature which would bar state jobs to men whose wives are able to support them. The measure was a flank attack on some five bills previously filed banning working wives from public service.

Mrs. Cutler's bill brought smiles to the faces of more than 1,000 women jammed in the State House Gardner Auditorium yesterday for the largest and most volatile hearing so far this session.

Those favoring the ban on married women asserted their measures would relieve unemployment and act to cut down the divorce rate.

Those opposing the proposed laws insisted on the right of married women to work and supplement the family income and thus enjoy a higher living standard. They assailed the bills as discriminatory and as inimicable to civil service efficiency.

World Marvels at Work of Blind Soldiers



Copy of Altar Cloth
The original was woven in Toledo and presented to Eleanor of Toledo, wife of Cosimo di Medici.

Bay State Towns Set Stage for The Annual Meetings

Next week is town meeting week in Massachusetts.

In accordance with ancient New England tradition, the voters of 121 Bay State towns will file into their town halls, elect officers and fix policies for the coming year.

The vast majority of the towns will meet next Monday, March 6, but a few will hold their democratic assemblages on Tuesday, March 7 or Saturday, March 11.

The following will be on March 6:

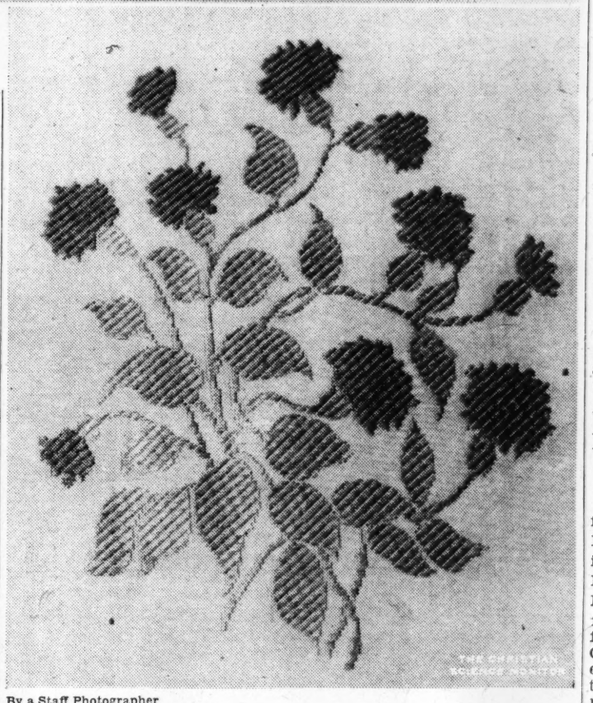
Acton, Acushnet, Adams, Amherst, Andover, Arlington, Ashburnham, Ashfield, Ashland, Barnstable, Barre, Bellingham, Belmont, Bernardston, Blackstone, Botsford, Boylston, Braintree, Brewster, Bridgewater, Brimfield, Brookfield, Canton, Carver, Chelmsford, Clinton, Danvers, Dartmouth, Deerfield, Dennis, Dighton, Dover, Dunstable, East Brookfield, Foxboro, Framingham, Freetown, Gill, Greenfield, Hardwick, Holbrook, Holliston, Hopedale, Hopkinton, Hull, Lakeville, Lexington, Leyden, Lynnfield, Medfield, Mendon, Merrimac, Methuen, Milford, Monroe, Montague, Natick, Norfolk, North Andover, North Reading, Northboro, Norton, Orange, Petersham, Plainfield, Plainville, Randolph, Reading, Rehoboth, Rochester, Royalston, Russell, Sandwich, Saugus, Sharon, Sheffield, Sherborne, Somerset, Southbridge, South Hadley, Spencer, Stoneham, Sturbridge, Sudbury, Swansea, Templeton, Townsend, Wakefield, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley, Wendell, Wenham, West Bridgewater, West Newbury, Westboro, Westhampton, Westminster, Westwood, Weymouth, Wilmington, Winchendon, Winchester, Winthrop, and Wrentham.

The following will be on March 7:

Ashby, Brookline, Marion, Mashpee, Salisbury, Topsfield, Wareham.

The following will be on March 11:

Cohasset, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanson, Lincoln, Norwell, Pembroke, Raynham.



By a Staff Photographer

Copy of Silk Fabric Designed by Botticelli
This was painted in his picture 'Primavera,' in the gown of Flora now in Uffizi Galleries, Florence. This copy is being exhibited at Hotel Vendome, Boston, by Mrs. Mary E. Raiola.

Ripe Watermelons in March! Fresh Peaches Also in Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Foodstuffs are available in market places of Boston today at prices showing little change from a week ago. Enterprising merchants, with an eye to attracting more potential customers to their stores, pare off a cent or two on prices of some meats or other items and advertise them as "leaders." Such apparently is the case with legs of lamb, quoted from 28 to 30 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall sector and 25 cents in the chains, with at least one large food mart quoting 23 cents.

Watermelon in March

Watermelons from Cuba are offered as high as $2.75 each, and the degree of ripeness and general appearance is reminiscent of July. Pineapples from Puerto Rico are priced from 35 to 40 cents each. South American peaches are 15' cents each.

Beef is in good supply just now and steer beef of highest quality is attracting attention of shoppers. Prices, however, are practically unchanged. Sirloin roasts range from 40 to 60 cents in the Faneuil Hall area, rump roasts from 35 to 45 cents. One large chain system offers face of rump, boneless, at 29 cents a pound.

Poultry is plentiful and attractively priced. Native broilers are marked between 30 and 40 cents in most Faneuil Hall stalls; fowl 27 to 35 cents; native capons 39 to 40 cents and western turkeys 39 to 45 cents. Chains offer chicken around 25 cents and fowl 27 cents.

Sea Food Plentiful

Seafood offers attractive variety. Down town prices include fresh choice eastern shoals halibut as high at 60 cents a pound while chain stores offer the chilled fish at 19 cents and a bit more. Sea scallops are around 30 cents a pound and freshly opened standard oysters adadvanced a bit to around 80 cents a quart. Lobster meat is up again and commands $2.40 or more in some stalls. Live lobsters are around 65 cents a pound. Chains offer oysters for stewing at 23 cents a pint and fillet of flounder at 19 cents a pound.

Vegetables in profsion give a spring-like atmosphere to the markets. Fresh spinach in Faneuil Hall stalls is around 20 cents a peck; Swiss chard 15 cents a pound; California celery around 30 cents a bunch; new potatoes from Florida, four pounds for 25 cents; common onions 5 cents a pound; iceberg lettuce from 10 to 15 cents a head; cauliflower 20 to 25 cents each, and both beets and carrots around 5 cents a bunch.

Study by State Of Finances Of 18 Cities Urged

Statements that many are on edge of collapse not backed up by figures submitted by Waddell.

A legislative movement was launched today to investigate the financial conditions of 18 cities and 13 towns of the Commonwealth which Henry P. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, had told the legislators were bordering on collapse.

As a direct result of the Commissioner's sharp warning, Gustave W. Everberg, Representative from Woburn, filed an order in the Legislature to suspend the rules and admit a measure calling for State investigation of the emergency conditions alluded to by Mr. Long.

While Mr. Long declined to name the communities referred to as facing financial collapse, it is believed they include three of the largest cities in the Commonwealth—Boston, Springfield, and Worcester.

The Everberg order would call upon the Commissioner to present all availble statistics to the Legislature upon which to base action of the Commonwealth relative to the plight of the communities.

At the same time, Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, took issue with the Tax Commissioner on the financial condition of towns and cities, declaring that these municipalities were not in such dire straits as they were in 1933.

The total debt of all the municipalities in the state, said Mr. Waddell is only $800,000 more than in 1929.

This year these municipalities will have to borrow $20,000,000 for welfare, Mr. Waddell stated, while, on the other hand, they will pay off maturing debts to the tune of $34,000,000. Yet the increase in borrowing, he said, is no reason for the alarming reports of financial collapse.

The measure providing for a study of conditions must be passed through the Joint Committee on Rules, under suspension of rules, since the deadline for filing measures was reached last January.

Maine Firm Faces U. S. Prosecution

The second and third cases in the first criminal prosecution under the Federal Wages and Hours Act are in the news today. In the Federal District Court in Boston, a Lawrence, Mass., firm pleaded guilty and was fined. In Portland, Maine, an "information" filed in Federal Court by Government prosecutors (as no Federal Grand Jury is sitting at this time) accused the Bay Shoe Company, Inc., of Lewiston, and two brothers who are its principal officers, with 14 counts of violating the Labor Standards Act.

In Boston, Judge Elisha H. Brewster today fined the Gerber Shoe Company and Nathan Gerber, its Treasurer and General Manager, $1,000 and suspended fines of $1,000 each on three other counts, when a plea of guilty of violation of the Federal Act was entered.

The Gerber Company was charged with falsification of records, failure to keep true records, failure to pay the 25 cents an hour established as a minimum under the law, and interstate shipment of goods produced by employees not paid the minimum rate.

Carving Criticized On Courthouse

Signs of the zodiac deeply carved in granite blocks over the main entrance of the new Suffolk County Courthouse, run in the wrong direction, according to generally accepted usage, experts agreed this morning after Earl M. Woodward, Medford High School teacher, had drawn attention to this condition.

G. Henry Desmond, of the firm of Desmond and Lord, architects of the building, declared, however, that it appeared to be too late to do anything about it since the granite blocks are part of the completed wall.

Sheriff John F. Dowd was more concerned with another complaint about the new building. In a letter to Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, he proposed that the final payment of about $50,000 to the Fuller Company, general contractors, be held up until something is done about the ventilating and heating systems.

At present, he said, it does not function properly. First the air becomes uncomfortably hot, he stated, and then it becomes too cold. An engineer employed by the county declared that there is an error in the way in which the ducts have been installed. It has been estimated, Mr. Dowd said, that to rectify the condition it might cost as much as $40,000.

Smith College Boosts Tuition to $1,100 a Year

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Due to "increased wages and shorter hours for campus employees, higher commodity prices, and declining interest rates on endowments, Dr. William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College, has announced that tuition rates for all students would be increased $100 a year, effective next fall.

The new cost of sending a student to college for one year will be $1,100—$600 for tuition and $500 for room and board—and compares with a $1,000 total at Mount Holyoke College and $1,200 at Vassar and Bryn Mawr, Dr. Neilson said.

Brown Reiterates Ancient Mandate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3 (AP)—James P. Adams, Vice-President of Brown University, today charged his school with responsibility for continued assurance "to all who turn to her in the pursuit of studies, 'full, free, absolute and uninterrupted liberty of conscience, in accordance with her ancient mandate."

He spoke at a convocation commemorating the 175th anniversary of Brown's charter. The first of a series of events in the remembrance program ,the convocation was held in the First Baptist Meeting House, oldest of its denomination in America. Brown is the third oldest university in New England.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island and Mayor John F. Collins of Providence were guests of honor at the ceremony. Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of the University, presided.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday only. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers, presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Going Places," with Dick Powell. 3:50, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Newsboys Home," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:15, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Up the River," featuring Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. 2:09, 5:07, 8:10. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas. 3:45, 6:45 9:58.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. 10:35 a. m, 2:20, 6:10, 10. Also "Silver on the Stage," with William Boyd, 12, 3:45, 7:35. Stage: Don Rice, 3 Smoothies, Herman Hyde. 1:15, 5, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery, Robert Taylor and Florence Rice. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Exeter—
Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare." 1:45, 4:40, 7:40. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas. 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, and Nancy Kelly in "Tail Spin." Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Flirting With Fate," featuring Joe E. Brown. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Artists and Models Abroad," with Jack Benny. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris.

South Station Theater—
Lowell Thomas Travel to Norway, Land of the Viking. "Swingtime in the Movies," "High Peril," "Underwater Track Meet at Silver Springs, Fla.," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda, and Nancy Kelly. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Woman Doctor," featuring Frieda Inescourt. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Trans-Lux—
"South Riding," featuring Ann Todd, Edmund Gwenn and Ralph Richardson. 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Newsreel Digest." 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:45, 6:20, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper Takes a Trip," starring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Girls in White," with Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford and Mary Howard. Orpheum 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Repertory—
"Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Bartholomew. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sandees and Wendy Barrie. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Life of Emile Zola," with Paul Muni. Also Bing Crosby in "Rhythm on the Range." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Loretta Young in "Kentucky." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: Children's Movie. "Little Orphan Annie." Also "Scouts to the Rescue," No. 11.

Uptown—
"The Lady Vanishes," featuring Paul Lukas. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. Also "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. Also "Always in Trouble," featuring Jane Withers. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Emma Otero, soprano. Frank La Forge at the piano. 8:30.

Harvard Music Building—
Concert by Amelia Tataronis, soprano. Open to the public without charge. 8:30.

Other Events

Malden Theater Guild—
Opening of the Malden Auditorium with "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde. Martha Abbott Simonian, director. 8:15. Performance repeated Saturday.

Tomorrow

Sanders Theater—
Last in the series of Saturday Morning Junior Concerts. 10:30 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—
Regular Saturday luncheon meeting. John Haynes Holmes will speak on "Interpreting Present-day History." 12 noon.

Hotel Copley Plaza—
French lecture by M. Raymond Lange. Subject: "L'amitié francs-britannique et la paix." 3:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Accuracy Urged In Filing Claims On Unemployment

Accuracy and care on the part of both employers and claimants are absolutely necessary if unemployment benefit payments are to be made on time, J. Edwin Doyle Director of the Division of Unemployment Compensation, declared today Analysis of 41,302 claims received in a 14-week period has shown that more than a quarter of them were classed as "irregular" for various reasons—with delay in payment resulting.

Seven per cent of these claims were found to be irregular because they could not be identified with an employer subject to the law Payments of benefits on these claims were delayed because in many instances the claimants had given the name of their foreman or immediate superior as their employer, instead of the company the name of which was listed in the records of the Division as an employer subject to the Unemployment Compensation Law.

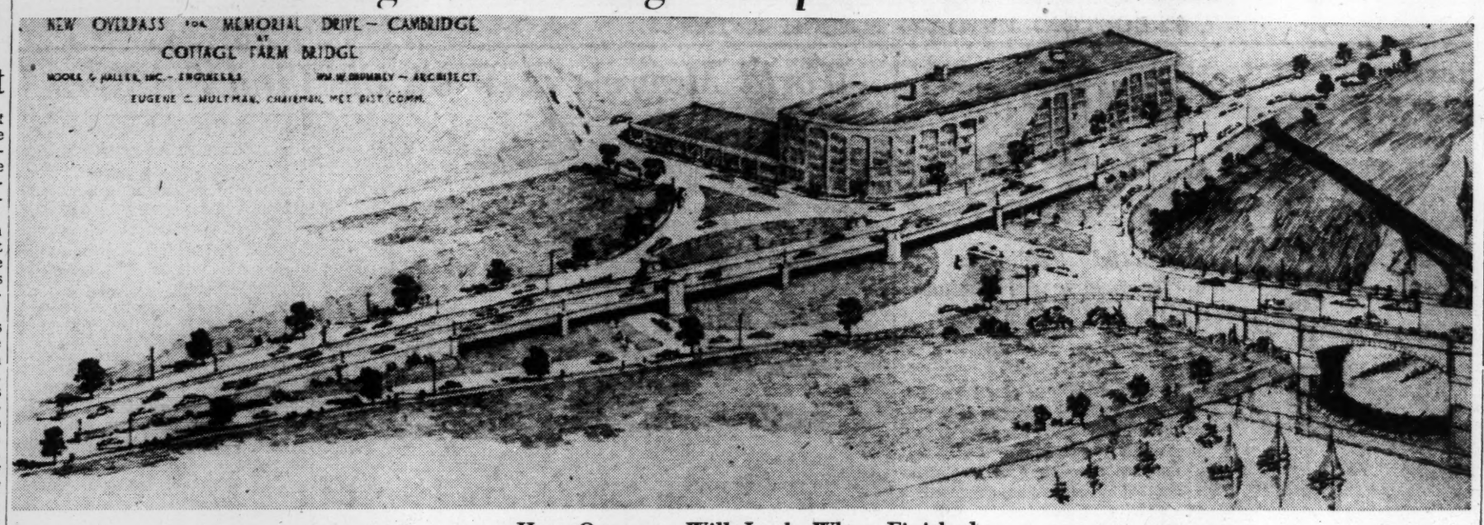
Fifteen per cent of the irregular claims were so classed because employers had been delinquent in filing wage reports.

The largest group, however—36 per cent—were cases where names of claimants were not found on wage reports submitted by employers. In these cases, Mr. Doyle pointed out, either the claimants did not supply correct information concerning the time they were employed or the employers did not report the wages of the claimants.

Wrong Social Security account numbers were responsible for eight per cent of the irregular claims. In some instances, it was learned that employees had more than one Social Security account number.

"All records maintained by the Division concerning an individual's earnings are filed under his Social Security account number," said Mr. Doyle, "and it is to the worker's advantage to have only one number and to use the same number at all times."

Cottage Farm Bridge Overpass Will Ease Traffic



How Overpass Will Look When Finished

Architect's Drawing Shows How Traffic at Cambridge End of the Bridge Will Be Taken Care of to Relieve Congestion.

Start of construction of an overpass on Memorial Drive at the Cambridge end of Cottage Farm Bridge is today awaiting approval by the State Emergency Public Works Commission and the PWA Regional Office of the contract, for the structure, awarded the Coleman Brothers Company, Boston, by the Metropolitan District Commission.

Under the terms of the contract, the structure, which will cost $264,831, must be completed within 225 calendar days. The State will pay 55 per cent of the cost and the PWA the remaining 45.

Traffic surveys show an estimated 75,000 cars pass through this intersection in a 24-hour period, with frequent traffic tie-ups of five to 15 minutes.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now you can blame it onto the gypsy in you, or anything else you may think of at the moment, but the chances are you'll finally succumb to the fashion lure of all these gypsy-like blouses and skirts that are floating around town!

Perhaps the last shirtwaist and skirt era was a bit before your time . . . in which case you'll probably enjoy the idea of being able to indulge in said fashion yourself. Especially if you've ever run across any rare photos of your mother, taken way back when, when she was wearing them at all hours of the day! Anyhow, although you may decide on a gay Roman striped material for the skirt later on, when you've found you're going to see that you own more than one of these outfits. . . . you'll probably start in with something a bit more plain. Like the sweetheart of an affair we saw at Slattery's, that sells for something like $19.95. It's a dinner dress with a voluminous skirt that gets caught with the breeze as you swing out in a waltz (which, in case you're not aware of it, is also back in again) and lets itself go in its entirety. The sleeves are also breath-takingly full, and caught in at a wide cuff at the wrist. With a suggestion or two of puff at the shoulder. The typical turn-down collar is followed down the front by umpteen tiny buttons, and the waistline is defined with one of those leather belts that are so thin they're practically like tissue paper, and drape just as any cloth does. You may have a black skirt, with either a white, or an aquamarine blouse. And, although the white is nice, aqua with black is really stunning, you know!

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Low-Weight Paper For High-Cost Mail

Do you use the Air Mail as often as you'd like . . . or do you, like some of the rest of us, sort of hesitate, think of the weight and the resultant price when it comes to some of your letters? Particularly those in which you wish to write at length to Aunt Emma, and let her in on all the too-too cunning things little Horace has been doing lately! Then you'll be interested in knowing about the new "Via Air Mail" stationery that Shreve, Crump and Low has now. (They're right there at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Street, you know.) Because this paper was designed for Air Mail purposes. We mean it's so thin. In thumbing it over, it rather reminded us of the crisp onion-skin paper we always associate with our grandmother's letters, although it's not quite as crackly. Of course it's just about featherweight, as far as heft is concerned. And you can use page after page in your ramifications if you like, without adding to the cost of your letter. In white, with a gray or blue lining built right into the paper in the envelope. And the paper is only a dollar. Right there inside the door at the Boylston Street entrance. Incidentally we also noticed a grand note pad on the counter. The kind you wouldn't mind having to see around . . . because it's one of those Kensington products. Which means that the base and sides that hold all the narrow paper that rolls out like a hand towel, is of that silver Kensington ware. Like the huge fruit bowl that centers your dinner table!

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Hair Protectors at 50 Cents Each

The next time you are cold-creaming your face and your hair gets in the way, suppose you try putting on one of those Aviatrix coiffure caps, so that your hair is entirely confined, and you can push it back out of the way. It sells for 50 cents at Filene's, or Stearns, or Jordan Marsh's. At the same time, let us remind you that the same concern makes one of the biggest shower caps we've seen around. The kind that flattens out, so that you can get all your hair into it, and then draw on the ribbon, and pull the cap in tight. They come in various colors . . . and of course keep the water and steam from seeping in while you're under the shower. The same price . . . 50 cents.

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Men's Pajamas At Low Figure

If you have a son away from home who complains occasionally about his pay check and the budget . . . you might tell him that he can buy a pair of pajamas at the Continental, for five cents less than a dollar. Which is 95 cents to our way of figuring. The mate looked like broadcloth to us, and we certainly couldn't see anything the matter with them for that low price, or even a higher one, for that matter. The pattern we saw had one of those convertible collars, so he can wear it up at the neckline, or thrown open in a V.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Tomatoes or No Tomatoes, That's the Question

PORTLAND, Maine, March 3 (AP) —With ladles for lances, two white-capped chefs began here today a trial by arms of the culinary issue, "Should clam chowder contain tomatoes?"

Champion of a school of thought which holds "tomatoes and clams have no affinity, either of body or mind," State Representative Cleveland Sleeper of Rockland kept an appreciative nose close to the lip of a steaming cauldron of Maine, or tomato-less, chowder in the kitchen of a Portland Hotel.

At a near-by stove, Harry Tully, noted Philadelphia restaurant owner who derides as "wishy-washy" any chowder without tomatoes, watched lovingly the pink-tinted contents of another pot.

Actual protagonists were Tully's chef, Julius Savinese, and George Miller, official cook for the Maine Hotel Men's Association, whose members, dining on the results of the joust at their annual meeting late today, will be the umpires.

Mr. Sleeper started the argument by threatening legislative introduction of a bill, not only prohibiting use of tomatoes as a chowder ingredient, but providing as a penalty for so doing, "digging a barrel of clams at high tide."

Mr. Tully president of the International Stewards' and Caterers' Association, took issue with Sleeper's contention that the union of clams and tomatoes was "an unholy one," and challenged the Maine solon to a chowder-brewing duel.

No sooner had they met today, than Tully added new fuel to the flames by denouncing the "odious" Maine practice of using salt-pork in chowder. Speechless for the moment, Sleeper and Miller decided to let their chowder answer.

Governor Vanderbilt Faces Need for New Tax Levies

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3— Although Gov. William H. Vanderbilt based his successful campaign last fall on a plea for economies in government, the unhappy prospect of additional taxes faces Rhode Island taxpayers when the Governor's first budget is sent to the Legislature next week.

In spite of all the savings the Governor hopes to achieve, he is faced with the fact that present revenues are not sufficient to meet anticipated expenses in the 1939-1940 fiscal year beginning July 1. The Governor is reported determined to keep his promise and put the state on a strictly pay-as-you-go basis.

Governor Vanderbilt's predecessors, Theodore Francis Green and Robert E. Quinn, also advocated the pay-as-you-go system, but were unable to put it into practice. Unexpected expenses year after year forced the state to resort to borrowing.

Estimates are that Governor Vanderbilt's budget will call for expenses of about $16,000,000. This will represent savings of about $1,000,000. If present taxes are kept in force with no additions, a deficit of as much as $1,000,000 is indicated.

If new taxes are recommended, the first is expected to be a tax on cigarettes similar to the cigarette tax in Connecticut and Vermont. The conference of state tax officials at Boston last month recommended the cigarette tax as "advisable" for New England. The Governor's advisors believe such a levy in Rhode Island would realize $850,000 or more annually.

Rhode Island now has one of the lightest taxes on gasoline of the 48 states. It stands at three cents a gallon, having been raised from two cents as a "temporary" measure. An additional one-cent tax on gasoline would bring in an estimated additional $1,000,000 of revenue. That would make the total state tax four cents a gallon and put it in line with the recommendations of the New England tax officials who went on record in favor of four cents as the minimum levy for the New England states.

The Governor ordinarily is required to offer his budget to the Legislature by March 1, but Governor Vanderbilt obtained an additional week's time when he found he could not make the deadline.

Shakespeare at Erskine

The drama department of the Erskine School, 129 Beacon Street, will present William Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" in John Hancock Hall, March 10 and 11, at 8:30 p. m. Harvard University students have been selected to play the men's roles.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of the total of 322 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedules will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Thursdays, inc., 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1, 6, and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m., (11.79mc), 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3:30 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m, WIXAL.
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9:15 a. m., and 5 p. m., Sundays 3 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.,; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 7:40kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans — Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m. Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 3:30 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m, W1XAL.

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.45mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5:45 p. m., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 4

1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc and 21.46mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Station W1XAL

For Saturday, March 4

(1179mc—25.4m)

1:30 p. m.—Special program.
2:00 p. m.—Good Will Program to Holland: "University Life in America," Prof J. A. C. Auer.
3:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation."
4:00 p. m.—World Youth Speaks: Conducted by Prof. Carlton A. Wheeler, Tufts College.
4:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
5:00 p. m.—Saturday Afternoon Variety.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour..	S. F. World Fair. talk	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Weather: sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	Wm. Bergen, talk.	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00	"Rhythm Revue"	"Drama Time"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Ted Fiorito's Or.	'Rhapsody in Brass"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"First Nighter"; drama	Lewis E. Lawes' "Criminal Case Histories"	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's	"20th Century Music"	Pete Berman's Orch.
8:15				Jacques Renard's Orch.	Piano Twins
8:30	Burns and Allen;	"Law Society Forum";	Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45	Ray Noble's Orch.	"Our Jury System"		Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00	Orson Welles, Mary	'Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time": Frank	"People's Quiz Club";	New York's Answer to
9:15	Astor in "Royal	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club";	the Bund: Rep. Bruce
9:30	Regiment"; inter-	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	"Against the Law";	Barton; Lt. Gov. Pe-
9:45	view with author	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	letti; others
10:00	"Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time": dram-	"Jewish War on All Un-
10:15	Station": drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Americanism": speaker
10:30	Columbia Concert	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45	Orchestra	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecast: news	News; weather: music	News Service	Sterling Young's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30	Jimmy Dorsey's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse":	"Day's End"
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	dramatization	"Day's End"

Saturday's Programs

	590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	"Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecast: music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"The Band Parade"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News.
9:15	Montana Slim	News; "As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Fiddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Jimmie and Dick	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Six to Sixteen"	"Ranch Boys"; trio	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Studio speaker
10:15	"Six to Sixteen"	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Studio speaker
10:30	"Four Corners	Swing Serenade	Movie comment: vocal-	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Theater"	"The Child Grows Up"	ists; orchestra	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"Rhythm Romance"	4-H Club program	Interior Decoration	Oberlin College discus-	"Wild Azalias"
11:15	News Service	"Music Internationale"	Stamp program	sion	"Wild Azalias"
11:30	"The Man on the	Weather: music; talk..	Mass. State Federation	"Highlights Halftones"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Farm"	"Checkerboard Time"	of Women's Clubs	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:00	150th Anniversary	150th Anniversary Session of Congress: President Roosevelt; Chief Justice Hughes; Sen.	150th Anniversary Session of Congress: President Roosevelt; Chief Justice Hughes; Sen.	150th Anniversary Session of Congress: President Roosevelt; Chief Justice Hughes; Sen.	150th Anniversary Session of Congress: President Roosevelt; Chief Justice Hughes; Sen.
12:15	Session of Con-				
12:30	gress: President				
12:45	Roosevelt; speak-				
1:00	ers; music	Pittman; Rep. Bank-	Pittman; Rep. Bank-	Pittman; Rep. Bank-	Pittman; Rep. Bank-
1:15	Piano soloist	head; music	head; music	head; music	head; music
1:30	Moods for Moderns	News; Ray Kinney's Or.	News Service	Bernie Cummins' Or.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	Moods for Moderns	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Popular music; Opera	Bernie Cummins' Or.	Short Story Editor
2:00	National Indoor	Frank Dailey's Orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	Musical Early Edition	"Classical Album"
2:15	Tennis Champion-	Frank Dailey's Orch.	Giovanni Martinelli,	Hitmakers; Orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:30	ships	Del Courtney's Orch.	Richard Bonelli, in	Intercollegiate Debate:	Variety program
2:45	National Indoor	Del Courtney's Orch.	Verdi's "Il Trovatore"	Penna. vs. Richmond	Variety program
3:00	Tennis Champion-	American Education	Metropolitan Opera:	"Music Hall" from Lon-	Sport reports
3:15	ships	Forum	Giovanni Martinelli,	don: BBC Variety Or-	Sport reports
3:30	National Indoor	Al Roth's Orchestra	Richard Bonelli, in	chestra, Charles Shad-	Sport reports
3:45	Tennis Champion-	Weather: news	Verdi's "Il Trovatore"	well, conductor	Sport reports
4:00	ships	Club Matinee: variety	Metropolitan Opera:	Merchants' program	Sport reports
4:15	Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	Giovanni Martinelli,	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:30	Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	Richard Bonelli, in	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:45	Tennis Summary	Club Matinee: variety	Verdi's "Il Trovatore"	Merchants' program	Sport reports
5:00	"What Price Amer-	Rep. Sol Bloom, N. Y.	Metropolitan Opera	"Cavalcade of Trans-	Sport reports
5:15	ica?"; talk; drama	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Youth Meets Govern-	portation"; drama	Children's program
5:30	Jack Marshard's	"Southwestern Stars";	ment"; "Who Wants	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45	Orchestra	variety program	Wagner Act Amended?"	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15	L. Noble's Orch.	Weather; music; news.	Hotel Men's Association	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00	Sport comment	"Message of Israel"	Variety; sports	Sport comment	Blanche Calloway's Or
7:15	Sport comment	"Message of Israel"	Sport commentator	Sport comment	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30	Joe E. Brown:	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E Federation of	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00	Johnny Green's	Talks, Sen. McNary:	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Gloomchasers"; solo-	"Pat Pending"; inven-
8:15	Orch.; sketch	Rep. Martin, Mass.	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch	ists; quartet; orchestra	tor's program
8:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dram-	Fred Waring and His	Harvard-Yale basketball	"Jungle Jim"
8:45	questions; answers	atization	Pennsylvanians	game	Clef Club: male trio
9:00	"Honolulu Bound"	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Harvard-Yale basketball	"Spy Stories"; dramati-
9:15	comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	game	zation
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Harvard-Yale game	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Wm. R. Hearst, talk	Harvard-Yale hockey	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	IC4A Track Meet	Harvard-Yale hockey	American - Czecho-Slo-
10:15	vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Hans Wilhelm	Network program	Harvard-Yale hockey	vakian Dinner
10:30	M. Warnow's Or	Steinberg, conducting	Johnny Messner's Orch	Sterling Young's Orch	"Front Page Drama"
10:45	Gov. Bricker, Ohio	NBC Symphony Or-	IC4A Track Meet	Sterling Young's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather: news	chestra: Hans Wilhelm	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:15	Sports: music	Steinberg, conducting	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30	Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather: music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45	Charles Baum's Or.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page

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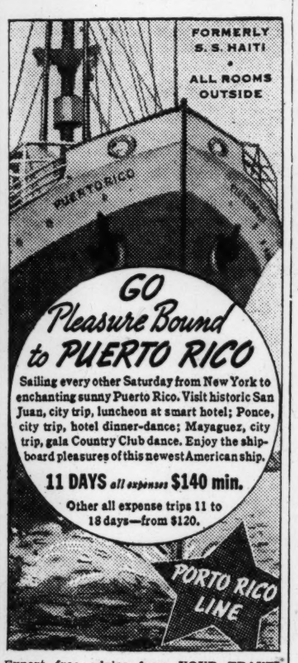
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Bill to Promote Industrial Peace Offered in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 3—Intended as a move "to promote industrial peace" in New Hampshire, a bill which would establish a State Labor Relations Board has been introduced to the House of Representatives through the Rules Committee.

The bill would create a board of three members to be named by the Governor and his Executive Council and they would only be subject to removal by the Governor for "neglect of duty or malfeasance in office." But before this action could be taken they would be given a public hearing. The salary of the board members would be $2,500 a year each, plus their expenses.

Under the bill employees have the right of self-organization and to bargain collectively though representatives of their own choosing.

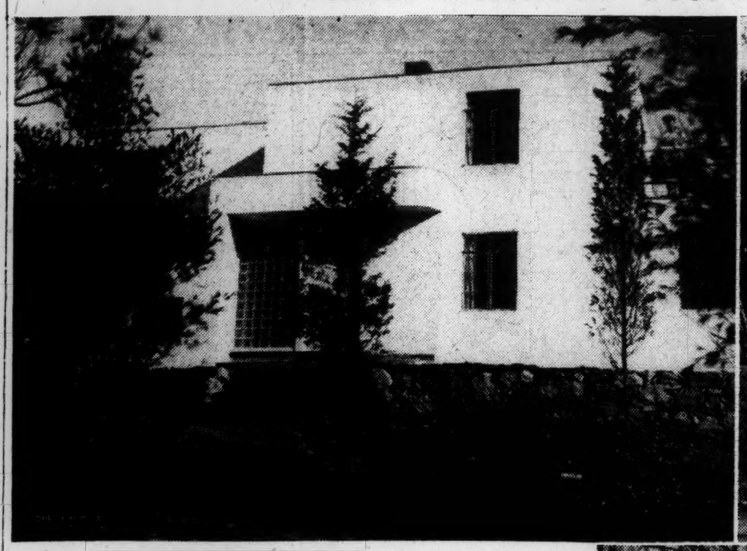
The bill defines unfair labor practices and provides that employers keep these posted in their business establishments, along with the "rights of employees," as incorporated in the measure.

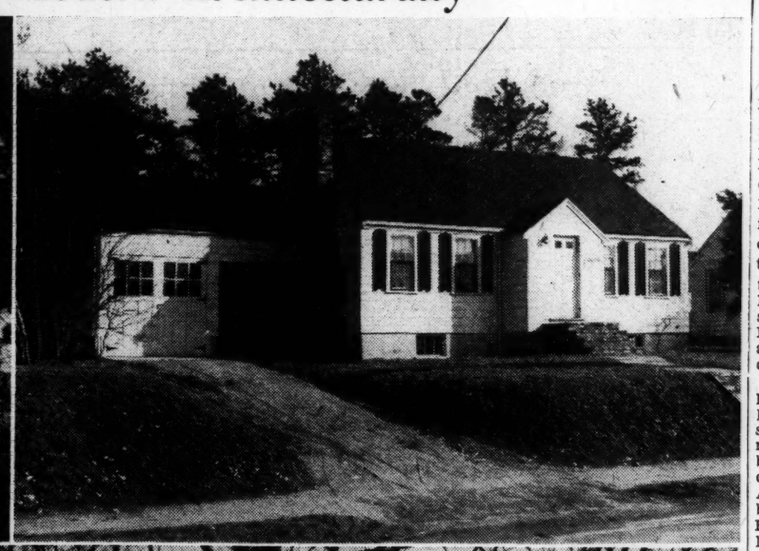
The bill further provides that "any employer found by the Board or the National Labor Relations Board to have committed any unfair labor practices and who does not comply with an order relating to such practice, issued by the board which made such finding, shall not be entitled:

"(1) To submit any bid upon any contract to which the State or any political or civil subdivision or agency thereof or any agency supported in whole or in part by public monies is a party.

"(2) To receive any franchise, permit, or renewal thereof or any grant or loan of public monies from the State or any political or civil subdivision or agency thereof, for a period of one year after the service upon such employer of said order; provided that if said order is completely set aside or reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction, no such disabilities or disqualifications shall be enforced."

Rural Westwood Goes Modern Architecturally





Twentieth Century Type
Modernistic home of Frances Pearce and Elizabeth Woolley in Westwood Hills. Architect: George Somers.

Upper right: Typical of 13 houses sold by Perry J. Crouse during the last two weeks is this five-room cottage-type, one floor house in Westwood. Architect: Albert Fisher.

Lower: Nine-room brick-end home atop the hill in Newton Highlands, selling for about $20,000 or $6,000 less than the original asking price. Architect: Earl C. Davis.

Text of Bill of Rights

The text of the first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Bill of Rights, approved by Congress Sept. 25, 1789, and ratified today by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, follows:

The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States: all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Westwood Building Boom

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTWOOD, Mass., March 3—Home builders in this rural town just won't listen to rumors that winter is supposed to be a poor season for housing activities.

Throughout the chill, gray days of November and December and on into the strengthening cold of January and February, the staccato tapping of hammers and the spasmodic roar of steam shovels have kept residents of Westwood aware of a continued housing boom that has witnessed scarcely a lull in 14 years.

Business recessions come and go, wintry blasts blow most would-be homeowners into their rented apartments for the usual period of hibernation, but Westwood keeps on with its home building. During the last two weeks while most home communities were waiting for the first robin and the accompanying rush of prospective home seekers, 13 houses were sold in the Perry J. Crouse development of Westwood.

These homes ranged in price from $3,650 to $8,500 and were sold in the two units of the Crouse development known as the small house village and the higher price district of Westwood Hills. During the winter, 25 houses have been built and all excepting four have been sold. And there are 15 more homes under construction for the spring buying rush.

Something about this rural town (and the $24.50 tax rate is a large part of that something) has struck the fancy of hundreds of Boston workers having an urge to own plots of green grass large enough for five or six-room homes with a garden in the rear. Its proximity to Boston (Westwood is 17 miles from the State House), the countrylike atmosphere and the fact that Mr. Crouse has catered largely to families with incomes of $2,000 and less are other factors contributing to the local housing activity.

Just now the low-cost, small house boom is reaching a new peak in Mr. Crouse's career of more than a decade of building here, since the new town zoning law effective on all home projects not yet started requires minimum lots of 15,000 feet while more than one-half of the town now requires 40,000 foot lots. This means that future prices on homes will be proportionately higher.

In the lower-cost development, the five-room house is most popular. In Westwood Hills, where homes have six to nine rooms, three modernistic houses of unusually striking appearance are near completion. One of these was sold recently for more than $10,000.

Asked if he would erect any more cellarless homes (he finished and sold one last summer), Mr. Crouse replied vehemently in the negative. He said he had too much trouble selling the first and only one he had built. This does not mean that cellarless homes are impractical, he added, but the public still looks upon the house without a cellar "as a fad."

Concrete Again

Concrete is in the news again this week with an "inside" report that an all-concrete home will be built this spring somewhere in the Newtons for exhibition purposes completely furnished and selling for about $6,000. Watch this column for the official announcement and completed details.

Banker Discounts War Scare Effect

Threats of war in Europe have been misinterpreted by prospective homeowners as an occasion for postponing building, according to Ernest A. Hale, President of the New England Federal Savings League, today, who said that war would raise instead of lower the valuations and costs of homes.

"Looking into the future," Mr. Hale declared, "war and its attendant price inflation would put a premium on tangible, useful properties such as homes. If peace is maintained, prices will follow the general favorable trend as at present. If war comes, there would probably be embargoes on the movement of building materials so that prospective home builders would then have to wait whether they wanted to or not.

"Hence, so far as property values are concerned, the threat of a European conflict presents no serious concern to home owners."

Woman Tells Her Plan To Ease Home Drudgery

First prize in a "home idea" contest won by Mrs. Mario Broggini of Cleveland, expressed a modern and useful plan for relieving home drudgery as follows:

"Give me a well-equipped laundry opening off the kitchen, with a large, drop-shelf for handling clothes in all stages of laundering. This will save bending and needless steps.

"Equip it for drying clothes quickly in bad weather. Have plenty of windows for light and give me a view of the garden to rest my eyes.

Truck Ban Discussed

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—A ban on trucks of more than seven tons on state highways would be imposed March 10 unless conditions improved, the State Highway Department reports. Frost was reported to be weakening roads.

Eastern Music Conference Meets in Boston, Mar. 14-17

For the third time the Eastern Music Educators Conference will be held in Boston, from March 14 to 17. A sectional division of the National Music Educators Conference, these educators first met in this city in 1918 and returned for a second visit in 1921. More than 1,000 persons, including composers, conductors, theorists, authors, supervisors, teachers and students, from the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Toronto, Canada, will attend the demonstration and discussions at the Hotel Statler.

Nearly 5,000 students will participate in the vocal and instrumental programs, ranging from those of simple nursery songs to the most modern of musical compositions to be found in the repertory of leading college choirs and choral societies. Among the vocal organizations to be heard are the Harvard Glee Club, Radcliffe Choral Society, New England Conservatory of Music, Glee Club of Girls' High School, Boston; Newton High School Glee Club, State Teachers College Choir of Trenton, N. J.; Chorus of the Perkins Institute for the Blind and the Ithaca College Choir.

Instrumental attractions will include a rehearsal of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Port Washington High School Band, Quincy High School Orchestra, Medford High School Band and other instrumental units.

Alfred Spouse, Director of Music, Rochester, N. Y., will conduct a three-day master class in vocal music, comprising problems of posture, breathing, intonation and rehearsing of new material. A similar three-day clinic in instrumental work will be conducted by William D. Revelli, Director of the University of Michigan Band. He will deal with the technique of rehearsing and drilling the school band, timing, balance, blending, tone production, interpretation and materials.

There will be a concert by the New England Conservatory musical organizations and a reception to the Conference members, at Jordan Hall, on March 14. The Boston Public School Music Festival Concert will be given at Symphony Hall, on March 15. The parochial schools of the Boston diocese will give a program at the Hotel Statler on March 15. On March 17 there will be a Massachusetts State Festival by students from the rural districts, at the Hotel Statler, and an all-Eastern band, orchestra and chorus concert at Symphony Hall.

Speakers include well known musicians and directors of musical education. The General Chairman of the Planning Committee is Edward J. Muldoon, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools. James A. Ecker, Director of Music in the Boston Public Schools, is Vice-Chairman.

The latest in music, methods, charts, instruments and other material aids in music education will be on exhibition. One of the activities will be a lobby sing to take place each night after the day's business is completed, and this will be held in the main foyer of the hotel.

Mrs. Eaton to Analyze 1939

Mrs. Henry C. Eaton, Director of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association, will speak on "Comment and Appraisal —1939," as guest speaker at a meeting of the New England Women's Club, Hotel Kenmore, Monday, March 6, at 2:30 p. m.

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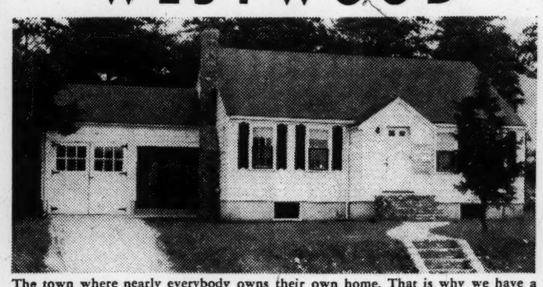

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Infield and Outfield Strength for Bees—Crimson-Eli Closing Indoor Seasons

Casey to Have Reserve Fielders for This Year

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 3—In an effort to guard against a situation similar to the one that developed in the middle of last season, when his Boston Bees shuffled along with 15 available men, Manager Casey Stengel has decided to carry two extra fielders on the current squad, now that the limit has been stretched from 23 to 25. Ordinarily, in this lively-ball era, when pitchers are wearing out the grass between the bull pen and mound, a big league pilot would reinforce his hurling corps. But Casey is satisfied with his well-balanced staff, and will concentrate on adding reserve strength to the infield or outfield.

"I'd rather carry two extra fielders than pitchers," is the way Stengel tells it. "And why not? Look at the pitchers we've got. We don't need 10 or 11 men hanging around, crying for work. Men like Turner, Fette, MacFayden and Shoffner work too many complete games to need a bull pen full of rescue talent.

Needed Reserve Fielders

"I needed plenty of reserve fielders last year," the manager of the Bees continued, "but we didn't have them. Bob Quinn tried, but couldn't get them. Why, we couldn't touch good minor leaguers we practically owned. The club would be in the pennant race and wouldn't part with men we wanted. If we could have bought some help at critical times in 1938, we'd have been right up there in the National League race. Nobody seemed to want the pennant. We would have taken it.

"This spring we've got a good looking bunch of boys out there on the Fair Grounds," Casey went on. "I can't say yet that the first stringers are better, as a group, than the 1938 crowd. But I'm certain that we'll be stronger in that second line. We haven't got a bunch of green kids. Fellows like Hill, Huber, Majeski and Miller know their way around. They'll help our club a lot."

Right Side Stronger

Although the left side of the Boston infield remains a question mark at this early stage of the training period, the right side is definitely stronger. Stengel refuses to point his finger at either Fletcher or Hassett as his first baseman, but no matter who eventually gets the assignment, the Bees are certain to have more punch there. Hassett has been a .300 hitter in the National League, while Fittcher has not. But the competition may awaken Elbie and give him the spark that to date has been lacking. Otherwise, the former Brooklyn left-hander is a cinch to start the season at the bag.

Incidentally, Stengel hinted in a press conference recently that Johnny Cooney and young Max West may enter into the first base situation. The veteran Cooney, at times, has looked better around the bag than anyone the Bees have owned for years. He is a hawk on foul flys behind first. And his hitting, although not robust, is timely. West kicked away his opportunity last season. But, as Stengel points out, all the first basemen in the majors are modeled along West's lines—powerful hitters, but lacking the defensive finish of a man like Fletcher. Perhaps West may yet steal the bag.

What he will do with the man who finishes second in the first base race—Fletcher or Hassett—the manager will not say. He admitted, however, that he would part with either right now if some club offered him a winning pitcher. It is believed that neither Elbie nor Buddy can play the outfield. The former is far too slow. Hassett tried it in Brooklyn, without success. He was so bad Burleigh Grimes benched him. But if Buddy wins over that infield job, he will be a popular boy at the Hive.

New Red Sox Pitchers on Hand

Wide World

Manager Joe Cronin (center) is flanked by Jake Wade (right) and Denny Galehouse (left), pitchers he acquired during the off season in trades with Detroit for Archie McKain and Pinky Higgins and Cleveland for Ben Chapman. The photograph was taken on the training grounds at Sarasota.

Perry to Visit City to Arrange Match With Budge

Frederick J. Perry of Great Britain is coming to Boston for the Bruins-Rangers hockey game at Boston Garden on Sunday night. Ordinarily such an announcement would not be considered news, but the Englishman is "doubling in brass" on this visit, for he will not only take in the hockey game but also complete final arrangements with General Manager Walter A. Brown for the tennis match, which will bring himself and Don Budge together on the Garden court on Saturday, March 11.

Perry stands as the lone remaining challenger of Budge's claim to world supremacy on the tennis courts, and the show-down between them will come a week from tomorrow night at the North Station Sports Auditorium.

The grand-slam king of amateur tennis is leading Ellsworth Vines by a comfortable margin in their country-wide tour, which ends on March 6 at Montreal, and if he can take Perry he can definitely pick up the marbles as the supreme player the world over. Perry has an idea, however, that he will do the picking up.

A few years back when they were both in the amateur ranks, Perry had the sign on Budge. He beat the Californian in the British championships at Wimbledon in 1936 and again in the final of the American championship of Forest Hills. Don turned the tables on him in an informal team match abroad and also in the Pacific Southwest championship at Los Angeles.

Perry was never one to lack confidence, and he feels that what he did in 1936 he can do again today. He recognizes that Budge is a much improved player today over what he was as an amateur, but he argues that he hasn't stood still either but has made progress as a professional.

Harvard and Yale Athletes Meet in Traditional Games

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston will have its first taste this year of traditional Harvard-Yale competition when the varsity hockey and basketball teams of the two institutions meet in their annual rivalries tomorrow night.

The Crimson and Blue sextets will meet in Boston Garden in the second and final game of their fortieth annual series, while the quintets will stage the first of their 1939 home-and-home series at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge.

Winner Takes Series

The hockey teams first met this year on Feb. 17 at New Haven, with the game ending in a 2-2 tie, the fifth tie since Harvard and Yale began meeting on the ice in New York back in 1900. As a result, the winner of tomorrow night's game will take this year's series. To date the series stand 27 wins for Harvard, 11 for Yale, and one tie. There was no series in 1918.

Then too, the game will wind up the season for two first-year coaches, Clark Hodder, former Crimson freshman coach who took the place of Joe Stubbs, and Murray Murdoch, former N. Y. Ranger player, who succeeded Holcombe York at Yale.

At the start of the season, Yale was thought to have the better prospects. As it has turned out, however, Harvard has had the better season. In the Triple I League the Crimson has won four, lost four, and tied one for fifth place, while the Blue has won one, lost seven, and tied one for seventh place. In the Quad League, the former has won two, lost two, and tied one for second place, while the latter has won none, lost four, and tied one for last place.

Harding Outstanding

Capt. Austie Harding in the main has been responsible for the good showing of the Harvard team, and with his two wings, Joe Patrick and Warren Winslow, has played the major portion of most games. Tomorrow night this combination will be shaken up somewhat, as Fred deRham has been brought up to take Winslow's place. Warren will center the third line between Henry Ervin and Phil Cutler. On the second line Pren Willetts, Dave Eaton, and Stacy Hulse will continue to work together. Charlie Houghton, Win Jameson, Bill Coleman, and Larry Carstein will take care of the defense, while Vin Freedley will be in goal.

Yale will ice its first line of Capt. Gil Humphrey at center, with Paul Gillespie and Dud Humphrey on the wings. On the other two lines will be Dale Toland, Dave Rodd, and Bill Barnes, and Roger Hazen, Noyes McLennen, and George Curtis. Yale's four defensemen are Harold Howe, Fred Burr, Clem Kite, and Pete Pierson. Harrison Holt, the Elis' outstanding goalie, will as usual take care of the net.

Teams Well-Matched

As for the basketball teams, both seem evenly matched. Against Princeton each won one and lost one, and both have won only one game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. In the standings, Harvard is in sixth place with one win and eight defeats, while Yale is in last place with one win and nine defeats.

This will be the ninth time that a Fesler-coached Harvard team has met Yale, and the record shows an even split of four games for each team. Coach Fesler will start Charlie Lutz and either Sam White or Chet Legg at forward, Homer Peabody at center, and Capt. Ulysses Lupien and Fred Heckel at guard. Yale will start Al Stevens at center, John Cobb and Capt. Charlie Kellogg at forward, and George Page and Tom Erickson at guard.

Danvers Trio Scheduled To Meet Crimson Jayvees

Danvers polo trio, led by the Pittsfield Polo Club ace, Arthur Mason, will make a tardy bid for prominence in a scheduled match with Harvard's Junior varsity Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory.

This will be the second game between the two teams, and will decide once and for all which team is to have the ascendancy in the Class A rating of the Commonwealth Polo League. In the first game two weeks ago Danvers defeated the Crimson Jayvees 16 to 7.

For Danvers this second match with Harvard may prove to be merely a good workout, for considering the last game, there is little liklihood that the Jayvees team, short of a miracle, can hope to score a victory over the hard-riding trio of veterans.

Arthur Mason seems to have found his stride, late in the season to be sure, and he scored nine goals in his last game, riding with a combination of skillful horsemanship and clever mallet wielding. He has gradually knit his team into a smooth-working unit, and although they have no hope of taking first place in the indoor league, a close second is not beyond the realm of possibility.

Cy Newbegin, usually riding in back position, has provided the steadying influence generally accorded a player of long-standing ability. Zenas Colt, riding No. 1 berth, makes a swift-working partner for Mason, combining both hard riding and a knack for making difficult shots. Prominent in organizing the Cameron Forbes Trophy matches in the Northeastern circuit of the United States Polo Association, Colt also carries a long string of polo triumphs after his name.

* * *

In the class B series Harvard's second Junior varsity trio will attempt a victory over Fairview. With one victory and two defeats scored against them, the Crimson team is still a game ahead of its rivals, who so far have played two and lost two.

* * *

The two service teams, Battery A and the Cossacks will ride it out in the class C game on the same program, with the honor of leadership in the Cavalry division dangling over the field. Battery A has a victory to its advantage, although both teams have lost two games.

* * *

Class A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Satirev	2	0	1.000
Ramblers	2	0	1.000
Danvers	1	1	.500
Harvard	0	2	.000
Harvard J. V.	0	2	.000

Class B

Artillery	4	0	1.000
Cavalry	3	1	.750
Blue Jays (Hvd. J. V.)	1	2	.333
Fairview	0	2	.000
Mayfair	0	3	.000

Class C

Blue Hill	3	0	1.000
Harvard Freshmen	2	1	.666
Battery A	1	2	.333
Newport	1	2	.333
Cossacks	0	2	.000

BREEZY

The local Sports Pages of The Christian Science Monitor are as fresh and welcome as a summer breeze to followers of sport, both local and national. Accurate, with local events well reported by experts, these daily pages are really breezy and entertaining. If they haven't blown your way yet, keep a weather eye out for them — particularly these regular features:

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- By-Plays
- And Talking Of--
- Chess

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English Hockey

LONDON, March 3 (CP Cable)—Harringay Greyhounds went into a first-place tie with Harringay Racers in the revised National Hockey League standing by defeating Brighton 3-1 last night. Each Harringay team now has 25 points with the games played by the expelled Streatham Club erased from the record.

In the second game of the night, Earls Court Rangers whipped Wembley Monarchs 4-1. Rangers scorers were Bobbie Lee, Montreal; Jerry Brown, Edmonton; Bill Jennings, Toronto, and Leo Lamoureaux of Windsor, Ont. Edgar Murphy got Monarchs' lone counter.

Greyhounds were paced to victory by sharp-shooting Jack Brunning of Winnipeg, with a pair, and Dick Behling of Kitchener. Syd Wright of Toronto scored for Brighton.

Martin Captain

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Pepper Martin was appointed captain of the St. Louis Cardinals at the opening of spring training, filling a vacancy that had existed since Leo Durocher was traded to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Glenn Cunningham surpassed all mile records with 4:04.4 in handicap event on Dartmouth's big indoor track.

Three Years Ago

Long Island U., New York U., Notre Dame and Purdue decided not to participate in tryouts for Olympic basketball team. Disapproved games being held in Germany.

Five Years Ago

Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, former Yale mentor, named head football coach at New York University.

Husky Hoopsters Have Final Game

Northeastern's varsity basketball team will close its season tomorrow night against Connecticut State at Storrs, Conn. It will also be the final game of the New England College Conference season.

This will be the second meeting of the two schools, the Nutmeggers having scored a comparatively easy victory in Boston a month ago. Northeastern must stop Herb Peterson, high-scoring left forward, who has been keeping Connecticut in the championship fight. Center Charlie Brooks who stands 6ft. 2in. and weighs 200 pounds will be watched carefully.

The Huskies will not be at top strength, since Tom Gleason will not be able to play more than five or 10 minutes. Bob Gurney, who ranks in the first five scorers of the conference, will attempt to continue his sharp-shooting and if he has his eye on the basket, the Huskies might repeat the upset they scored last year over Connecticut.

Barbara Gingg Keeps Her Title

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Barbara Gingg of Oakland and Eugene Turner, Los Angeles, retained their Pacific Coast figure skating titles in the championship finals recently. Summaries:

Senior Men—Eugene Turner, 503.9 points; Lloyd Baxter, Oakland, 490.6.

Senior Women—Barbara Gingg, 489.8; Ramona Allen, Oakland, 481.

Junior Men—Murray Galbraith, San Francisco, 253.3; Sheldon Galbraith, San Francisco, 249.6.

Junior Women—Mary Ruth Barnes, Spokane, 252.9; Jean Sturgeon, Oakland, 225.1.

Novice Men—William Wade, Spokane, 184.64; William Hart, Los Angeles, 171.64.

Junior Girls—Beverly Licht, Oakland, 115.9; Pauline Caradin, Los Angeles, 115.3.

100th Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 3—The 100th basketball game between the University of Kansas and the University of Missouri was played at Columbia last night. Missouri won 55 to 30.

Basketball was first played in 1891 and consequently there are few if any schools which can match the long cage rivalry between Kansas and Missouri. The Jayhawks and Tigers compiled their large total of games by playing four contests during a number of seasons.

Statistics on the series reveal that Kansas has won 62 of the 100 games played between the two schools and Missouri has won 38.

Kansas defeated Missouri 37-32 at Lawrence earlier in the season.

Intramural Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Varsity athletes will take a back seat in favor of some 250 finalists in eight intramural sports tournaments at the University of Minnesota on March 8, as the annual indoor Intramural Carnival is run off in the Field House beginning at 7 p. m.

The finalists, survivors of several thousand university men who compete in athletics for recreation in the intramural program, will decide new university champions in boxing, wrestling, basketball, relays, badminton, volleyball, fencing and table tennis.

With the finals of all these events due to be played during a brief four-hour period, the Field House will take on the aspect of an eight-ring sports circus.

Training Camp Briefs

Will Not Miss Ben Chapman

By the Associated Press

SARASOTA, Fla.—Donie Bush, who runs the Boston Red Sox farm at Louisville, has assured Manager Joe Cronin Boston will not miss Ben Chapman because "Ted Williams will more than fill that outfield vacancy. He's a wonderful hitter and has a world of confidence. He's sure to stick."

* * *

AVALON, Calif.—While waiting for the advance guard of regulars to report today, some of the Chicago Cubs have figured out they'll have five captains on the squad. Second Baseman Billy Herman will serve in that capacity this year, but on the squad will be Gabby Hartnett and Woody English, former captains; Gus Mancuso, who once led the Giants, and Dick Bartell, one-time captain of the Phils.

* * *

ORLANDO, Fla.—Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators, disclosed today he is trying to bring the Boston Bees to Orlando for joint training next year. "We could use the park in the morning and the Bees in the afternoon, or vice versa," he said.

* * *

BRADENTON, Fla.—The Boston Bees, who have been going through two stiff workouts a day since camp opened, cheered Manager Casey Stengel today when he told them Sunday would be a day of rest.

* * *

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas—Manager Doc Prothro of the Philadelphia Nationals expects each pitcher on his staff to hurl an entire game before the team breaks camp and to work two full games before the season opens. "The only way a pitcher can feel confident of going nine innings in the box is when he does it at least twice," he said.

* * *

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Everybody in the New York Giants' training camp is concerned about the sudden slugging of Pitcher Cliff Melton, who has hit five home runs here. Manager Bill Terry will lead his squad tomorrow to the regular encampment at Baton Rouge, La.

* * *

TAMPA, Fla.—With 14 men out for three available infield positions and first base sewn up by Frank McCormick, Les Scarsella has obtained permission from Manager Bill McKechnie to transfer to the Cincinnati Reds' outfield squadron. Scarsella played first for Newark last year.

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Flooded highways in some sections of the South were blamed today by tardy St. Louis Cardinals for late reporting. Among the late arrivals were Johnny Mize and Terry Moore. Pitchers Lon Warneke, Bob Weiland, Paul Dean and Clyde Shoun were expected in camp today.

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The New York Yankees are proving such magnets to tourists and home town baseball fans that uniformed police as well as park attendants have been detailed to hold the crowds in check during the champions' practice sessions. Temporary fences were thrown up on both sides of the diamond yesterday as Manager Joe McCarthy sent his pitchers through a long workout.

* * *

LAKELAND, Fla. — Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe is hopeful of regaining his old form. He took a long turn in the pitcher's box yesterday, using both curve and speed, and came out cheered.

* * *

LAKE CHARLES, La.—A wide open scramble developed today among the Philadelphia Athletics for the third base post held last year by Bill Werber. A definite holdout, Werber says he may not play this year, and even if he does, Connie Mack has declared the job goes to whoever shows the most promise.

* * *

PASADENA, Calif. — With the signing of shortstop Luke Appling, utility infielder Eric McNair has shifted interest to the Chicago White Sox's second base assignment, which is at least temporarily open while Jackie Hayes recuperates from a leg operation. Manager Jimmy Dykes also is considering Ollie Bejma, a former Brown purchase from St. Paul, for the keystone position.

* * *

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Dolf Camilli has rid himself of the chin whiskers he wore to the Brooklyn Dodgers' game here to advertise San Francisco's Exposition. However, he denied that he used the razor at the behest of General Manager Larry MacPhail, who is an official of the New York World's Fair.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS—The first batting and infield drill for Cleveland Indian rookies was scheduled for today. Cold weather and a rain-soaked diamond have delayed work, but Manager Oscar Vitt has seen enough of a pair of pitching prospects, Joe Dobson and Floyd Stromme, to get a favorable impression.

* * *

PHOENIX, Ariz.—There's a chance Heinie Manush may start in right field for the Pittsburgh Pirates, who are having a marathon struggle over terms with Paul Waner. But Heinie is 37 years old, two more than Waner, and Manager Pie Traynor is giving consideration to a rookie named Fern Lee Bell, just up from Louisville and Hollywood.

Breaks Records

VANCOUVER (CP)—Joan Langdon was credited with breaking two Canadian swimming records March 1 as she knifed through the waters of Crystal Pool in a swim gala sponsored by Vancouver Amateur Swimming Club.

Club officials said the British Empire Games star was timed at 6:54.3 for the 440-yard breaststroke and 4:20.08 in the women's medley. Canadian marks for the distances are 7:31.4 and 4:23.6, respectively, officials said.

Percy Norman, club coach, said recognition of the new marks would be sought from the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Missouri 55, Kansas 30.
Davidson 43, Washington and Lee 32.
Maryland 47, Richmond 32.
Howard 68, Mercer 49.
North Carolina State 40, The Citadel 38.
Kentucky 49, Mississippi 30.
Bucknell 49, Juniata 46.
Baltimore University 54, Delaware University 28.
Clemson 30, Wake Forest 28.
Tennessee 49, Auburn 35.
Millsaps 38, Chattanooga 27.
Waynesburg 82, St. Vincent 42.
Tulsa University 29, Oklahoma A. & M. 26.
Southern Methodist University 39, Baylor University 33.
Arkansas 40, Rice 35.
University of Texas 66, Texas A. & M. 32.
Detroit Tech 45, Defiance 36.
Mississippi College 68, Loyola of New Orleans 36.

Coeds at Durham Try First Rifle Match Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 3—University of New Hampshire coeds don shooting jackets and bring rifles to their shoulders to sight-in for their first intercollegiate postal match tomorrow afternoon.

Ripon College, Wisconsin, is the first opponent for the first girls' rifle team here. The competition climaxes a long practice session starting last November.

Team shooting for coeds found its birth in the interest in the men's long-victorious squad. One defeat was the only blemish in two seasons of competition, and prospects were bright for a continuation of victories.

First practice found 25 girls reporting to Miss Nell Evans, the coach. One had done previous shooting; the rest had never held a rifle. Lack of facilities forced cutting the squad to 16 — six freshmen, nine sophomores and one junior.

Best shooter for the group is Sylvia Skidmore of Manchester, only experienced marksman of the squad. A member of the National Rifle Association of America, Miss Skidmore holds her prone marksman, marksman, and marksman first-class rankings.

Others practicing are Betty Allen, Manchester; Barbara Brakeley, Manchester; Betty Buxton, Hudson; Angela Chase, Manchester; Shirley Clement, Nashua; Bessie Eastman, East Andover; Ruth French, Center Conway; Mary Hayner, Laconia; Leila Lister, Concord; Barbara Marshall, Manchester; Dorotheda Pease, Tenafly, N. J.; Edwina Russell, North Conway; Margaret Sanborn, Sanbornton; Ruth Sherburne, Pelham; and Elizabeth Smalley, Lynn, Mass.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 2

National League

Montreal 3, Toronto 1
Chicago 3, New York Rangers 1.
Detroit 7, New York Americans 3.

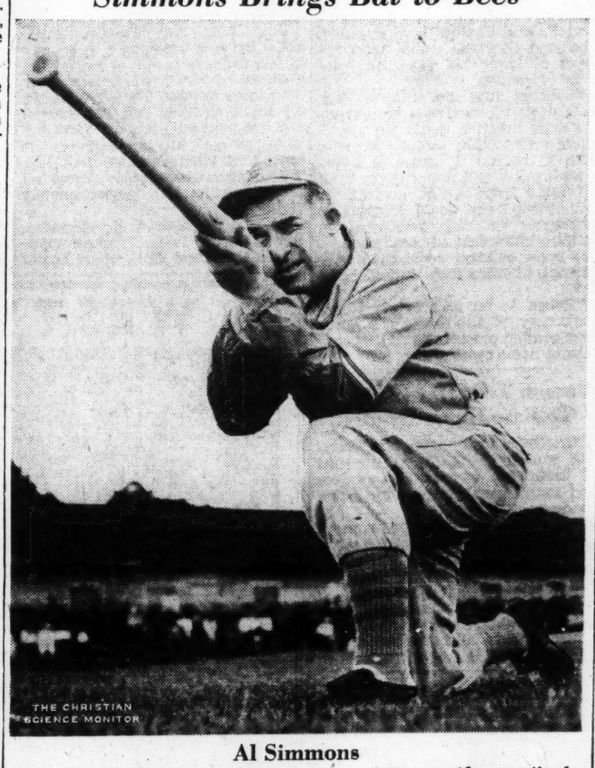
International-American League

Hershey 4, Cleveland 3 (overtime).

American Association

Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 5.

Simmons Brings Bat to Bees



Al Simmons

Veteran American League hitter who is expected to provide some timely hitting for the Bees this season. He is knocking the ball around in impressive style at Bradenton, the Bees training camp now.

New Yorkers Dominating I. C. 4-A of Late Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Time was, and not so long ago, when the New York colleges—Columbia, N. Y. U., Fordham aud Manhattan—considered themselves fortunate in breaking into the scoring of the intercollegiate track championships against the formidable competition of Cornell, Penn, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth and the rest of the I. C. 4-A. One or two victories by the New York set was cause for great jubilation by the Gotham set.

But time marches on. New York has won the I. C. 4 A. team title five straight years, three by Manhattan and two by Columbia. N. Y. U. had previously won the team title in 1929 and 1932. And as for individual and relay triumphs, New York boys now dominate the games in their own backyard. Last year the New York contingent cleaned up first places in six of the 12 varsity events. In 1937 the New Yorkers won seven firsts and tied for another. In 1936 they won four firsts. In 1935 they won six firsts. And so it has gone in recent years.

Ambitious Program

In the 18th annual Intercollegiates to be held at Madison Square Garden tomorrow, the New York college boys are the favorites to win nine of the 13 varsity titles, also the team title, also the freshman medley nonscoring relay. This is the most ambitious program yet mapped out for the local runners, hurdlers, jumpers, weight men.

Wes Wallace and Frank Slater of Fordham are favored to win the 600 and 1,000 yard races, respectively. Even if they are upset, New York has Jimmy Herbert of N. Y. U. and Joe Zeitler of Manhattan as potent challengers in the 600, and Curtiss Giddings, N. Y. U. captain, and Bob Hoolahan, of Manhattan, as serious rivals against Slater in the 1,000. In fact New York may run 1-2-3 in both races.

Manhattan Favorite

Manhattan has the favorites in the mile and two-mile—Joe Moclair and Bob Conkling, with Andy Neidnig to back one or the other. New York also has the fastest teams in both the mile and two-mile relays—N. Y. U., Fordham and Manhattan all having bettered 3:24 in the mile relay, and all three having bettered 7:54 in the 2-mile relay.

Going over the field events, New York finds itself with the favorites in the shotput—Frank Ryan, Columbia—the pole vault—Dick Genslen, Columbia, and the high jump, Artie Byrnes, Manhattan. In the shot New York also has two other 50-footers, Howie Brill and Danny Taylor, N. Y. U. Ganslen is the only 14-footer in the pole vault; Byrnes is the only 6:6 jumper in his event.

With Leslie MacMitchell anchoring, N. Y. U. has the favorite in the freshman medley relay (880, 440, 220, mile).

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Test Rangers Sunday

Rangers and Bruins should play an interesting game here Sunday night in that while the result will have no bearing on the rest of the league standing, and very little as far as their own positions are involved, they are opponents in the coming play-offs and games between them now serve as means of studying each other's weaknesses.

Evidently the New Yorkers have been easing up in their play as shown in a tie and defeat with Canadiens and a 3-1 defeat from Chicago last night. With the play-offs close at hand and nothing at stake at present, Manager Lester Patrick is taking no chance on injuries.

* * *

Baseball has made its appearance at the University of New Hampshire this spring. Varsity candidates are working out in the new field house, and Coach Henry Swasey is confident that the Wildcats will have one of the strongest defensive clubs in the school's history.

* * *

Besides the hockey and basketball games, Harvard will meet Yale in seven other contests with Yale tomorrow. Freshman hockey teams meet at the Garden in the afternoon, freshman squash teams will play at the Hemenway Courts at 3:30 p. m., and the varsity and freshman wrestling and polo teams to go to New Haven for objective matches.

* * *

The Crimson is also sending 13 members of the varsity track and field team to New York to compete in the I. C. A. A. A. Indoor championship meet. The varsity fencing team goes to Annapolis for the Pentagonal Meet, and the freshman fencers meet M. I. T. at Cambridge. The freshman swimming team has a three o'clock match with Brookline High School at the Harvard Pool.

* * *

Outside of the two major matches here, the most important Harvard contest of the week end is the varsity swimming meet with Princeton at Princeton tomorrow. The Crimson and the Tigers are currently tied with Yale for the leadership of the Eastern League, and after tomorrow night only two of the teams will remain at the top. Yale and Princeton meet at New Haven next Wednesday, and Harvard and Yale at Cambridge on the eleventh.

* * *

Spring practice for Boston College's varsity football team will begin March 13, Coach Frank Leahy hsa announced. As yet Leahy is without assistants, but one is expected to be named shortly. Battery candidates at University Heights had their second work-out yesterday.

* * *

Boston University freshmen and varsity hockey teams close highly successful seasons tonight at Providence against Brown. The Terrier swimming team has its final dual meet of the year with Bowdoin tonight at the University Club pool.

* * *

Northeastern and Rutgers will be met on the gridiron by the University of New Hampshire next fall for the first time in the Wildcats' history, the 1939 schedule, released today, reveals. The schedule: Sept. 30—Colby; Oct. 7—Northeastern; 14—Maine at Orono; 21—Springfield at Springfield; 28—Vermont; Nov. 4—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 11—Tufts; 18—Harvard at Boston.

Vines Beats Budge

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3 (AP) Ellsworth Vines scored all-important breaks in Don Budge's sizzling service in the fifth game of the first set, in the 11th game of the second to take a straight-set triumph from Budge, 6—4, 7—5, in their professional tennis match here last night. It was Vines' 15th win in 36 engagements.

Vines' own service was not broken once as he outhit his powerful younger opponent. Budge's assault on Vines's backhand failed to faze the veteran.

Joins Arizona Staff

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Miles W. Casteel, newly appointed football coach at the University of Arizona, arrived recently from East Lansing, Mich., to take up his new duties. With him came Lou Zarza, high school coach, who will tutor the Arizona ends. Casteel said spring practice at Arizona would start March 6.

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Wayne Sabin Advances to Final—National League Hockey

Southern California's Open Basketball Play

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Again the outlet for all that after-school basketball interests among local players is the Southern California Open Basketball Tournament, whose fourth annual event starts March 14, to continue nightly for two weeks.

Last year, some 1,600 players of all ages entered the several classes of play, emerging with satisfaction over a fast-stepping good time; interest has grown into making the event the largest tourney west of the Mississippi, according to Curtis Poet, municipal playground director who has organized the amateur play. He has studiously kept the tourney in accord with the qualifications for A. A. U. competition, although the Union has been dormant in this branch of sport here. The rapid growth of the Poet idea is attributed to the sustained interest of players after they leave school or after they first learn the game in early school grades. With the A. A. U. failing to meet this demand for supervised play, the young playground director who had been an Olympic challenger in the boxing ring organized the non-profit project under the auspices of the Los Angeles Basketball Association.

Trophies

In addition to the energizing experiences of good sportsmanship and a healthy workout, the players are awarded with trophies and gold emblems in the shape of a basketball—all financed out of entry and attendance fees. Last year 57 such trophies and 144 gold charms were awarded.

Looming as a background benefit of the annual play is the high-pitch interest among amateurs to retain the local honor of composing the next Olympic championship team. In Berlin, Los Angeles players romped off with major honors, and the competition in such tourneys between Olympic years is credited with a large share of the strategy in getting the best for the Olympic representation.

Four Classes

With a record entry expected, teams are being grouped, as in the past, into four classes: AAA, including teams of college or major athletic club ability; AA, junior-college, major high school, Y. M. C. A., and industrial teams; A, class-B high schools, minor athletic clubs, and church teams; and BB, novices. The teams are placed by the Association on comparison of scores during the 1938-39 season.

Pepperdine College and Loyola High School gymnasium floors are to be used for this year's play. The expenses of the non-profit program, whose wide acceptance is an indication of its quality, are derived from small admission fees to the game, player-registration fee of 10 cents, and team entry fee ranging from $3 to $8.

Polo Final

March 5 is the date set for the final match of the three-game series of the best polo the West has ever seen. The high-goal casts are the all-British four and the California all-stars; each side has won a game, and the play-off should provide an all-time high in pony polo, for these parts.

The series at Midwick Country Club was saddened in the opener by the fatal accident to Capt. C. T. I. (Pat) Roark, the nine-goal master horseman and brilliant polo ace, who started the game at No. 2 for the American team. The British won, 12-7.

The second game went to the Californians, the Golden Staters winning 12-8, after reorganizing in the intervening week. Two major points are credited with the astounding change in play so profitable to the California four: the addition of 10-goal Cecil Smith of Texas to the All-Star line-up as No. 2, and the availability of Charles Wrightsman's ponies, one of the finest strings in the world.

Pedley Played

With Mr. Smith in the winning combination were Eric Pedley, eight-goal ace at No. 3; Elmer Boeseke, former 10-goal player now rated at 7 at No. 4; and Louis Rowan at No. 1. It is likely that these will again take to the turf in the final match.

The probable starting line-up in the final match for the British will be: Hesketh Hughes, 7-goal Argentine ace at No. 1; Robert Skene, 7-goal ace from Australia, at No. 2; Eric Tyrell-Martin, 8-goal Britisher now of Del Monte, Calif., at No. 3; and John Lakin, another of England's 7-goal malletmen, at No. 4.

Other members of the British team who are on hand are Lord Cowdray, non-playing captain, who has contributed horses for the Westchester Cup play at Meadow Brook Club, Long Island, N. Y., in June; Maj. N. W. (Bob) Leaf, and Gerald Balding, England's only 10-goal player, according to Midwick, which announced him as indisposed during the first two Sunday matches.

To clear up misunderstanding as to why the Britisher Roark had been playing for the American team in his adopted California, Lord Cowdray declared that it was untrue that Captain Roark "had not been invited to play on the British team in the international matches. He had been invited. He will be missed. He was a fine fellow, and a great polo player." **Robert K. Shellaby**

British Officials Want '44 Olympics in London

LONDON (AP)—British Olympic officials are quietly making certain that the 1944 Olympiad will be held in London and not in Detroit or any place else.

Lavish preparations are being made to assure that the right people will attend the International Olympic Committee meeting here June 6-10 at which time the games will be awarded.

It was originally arranged that King George open the committee's meetings at St. James's Palace, but his trip to Canada and the United States will prevent this and the Duke of Gloucester has agreed to take his place.

A series of Royal and Society functions have been planned and nobody doubts that Detroit, Lausanne, Switzerland, Belgrade or Rome will give London little competitoin.

The Winter Games of the Thirteenth Olympiad are generally expected to go to Oslo or Montreal. Oslo could have had the Winter Olympics of 1940 by giving up its World Skiing Championships for that year but this could not be arranged.

Meanwhile, the Lord Mayor of London has written to the I. O. C. formally requesting that the summer games be given to London and guaranteeing the expense.

British Olympic officials point out that London never has really had the games officially. Though they were held here in 1906 they were merely taken over from Rome when that city defaulted.

Two U. S. Golfers Meet in Semifinal

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 3 (AP)—Two American women, Dorothy Jones of Detroit and Jane Aldrich of Fall River, Mass., emerged as semi-finalists in the annual Riddell's Bay women's golf tournament yesterday.

Miss Jones defeated the third United States entry, Mrs. H. Funk of Philadelphia, in her quarter-final match, 5 and 4, while Miss Aldrich eliminated Mrs. E. H. Trimingham of Bermuda, 4 and 3.

Mrs. W. Freisenbruch and Norah Hankins, both of Bermuda, filled the other places in the semifinal round. Mrs. Freisenbruch downed Mrs. W. H. D. Nicholls 4 and 3 while Miss Hankins defeated Mrs. W. W. Conyers 5 and 4.

Anne Page Advances

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—Anne Page of Philadelphia survived the third round of the British Women's Squash Racquet Championship yesterday but the two other remaining United States entries, Edythe Pearson and Margaret Bostwick of New York were eliminated.

Miss Page defeated Miss J. Howard of Great Britain, 9—1, 9—3, 9—5. Miss E. H. Glascock eliminated Miss Bostwick 9—3, 4—9, 9—5, 9—4 while Miss Pearson was defeated by Miss E. E. Knox, 9—4, 4—9, 9—6, 9—5.

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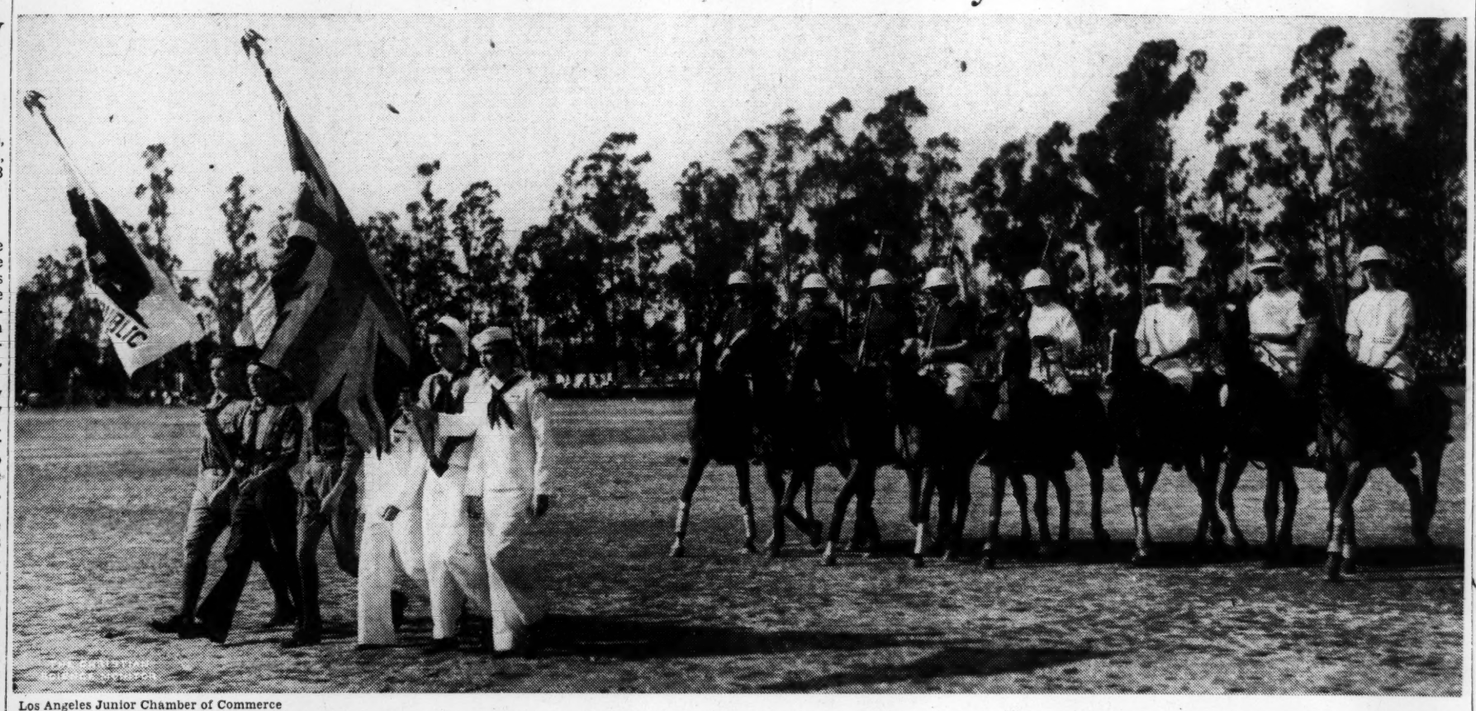
Polo Stars at Midwick Country Club



Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce

All-British four (in white) and California All-Stars ready for rubber match to be played on Pacific Coast March 5. The British won the first game, 12 to 7, and lost the second, 8 to 12.

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Way of the Irish

TWICKENHAM, England — National characteristics have a way of coming out on the Rugby football field. And they came out with a zip and a flourish when Ireland (as they still call the North and South combined, for Rugger purposes) beat England unexpectedly here by a goal (5 points) to nothing. The Irish, you see, were thoroughly expected to lose. Even by optimistic Irishmen. For it was predicted that England's pack of splendid, heavy forwards would establish a winning advantage. So Ireland's fifteen just went right ahead and won. Smiting those said forwards hip and thigh in the process.

"Sure and that's the way of us," said an Irish supporter to me, when the game was over, "you never know what we'll do. When we ought to win we lose, and when we're expected to lose we win."

Rugger Sense

Considerations apart, the Irish players that day were devastatingly Irish in the Rugger sense. Tradition credits forwards from the Emerald Isle with great "fire" and speed, the qualities that earn domination when the ball goes loose, and it credits Irish backs with reckless, top-speed tackling. These two factors provide almost the entire explanation for England's defeat. Add to them the elusive aggressiveness of the Irish captain and scrum-half, George Morgan, the inability of the English back divisions to assume an ordered offensive, and you have the whole story of the game in its broad outlines.

Even in closer detail the story is still in broad outlines. Exceedingly speedy ones too. Namely the hefty Irish forwards, who overthrew, not only the forecast of the prophets, but everything else they could lay their hands on. In the set scrums they did not obtain possession of the ball as often as the English did—6 to 10 was about the ratio, I should think—but when they lost the ball it was of no great moment, because they broke up so quickly and went rampaging so fiercely among the enemy.

That was how the only score of the match was obtained. The ball was kicked ahead, the England fullback (H. D. Freakes, who played an excellent game) fell on it but let it out of his grasp, and J. W. S. Irwin, one of the several Irish forwards who were following up fast, dived onto the ball for a "try." The conversion of the "try" into a goal—a matter of trying to kick the ball over the cross-bar from a point opposite where the "try" was scored—was undertaken with complete success by H. R. McKibben.

Impressive Start

This victory was indeed an impressive start for Ireland in the British "international" campaign of season 1938-39. And, as England had already defeated Wales and the Welsh had beaten the Scots, it made Ireland's prospects of success in the tournament look very good indeed. With every prospect of special significance attaching to the Irishmen's last game in the championship—against Wales at Belfast, March 11.

Meanwhile, the Irish victory here has given the English selectors plenty to think about in regard to the team they will pick for England's remaining engagement against Scotland at Murrayfield, March 18.

Perspectives were adjusted rather violently by the Irish here, and we left the ground feeling that changes were required in the English back divisions. The English forwards were overplayed that day, it is true. But this was due not so much to their deficiency as to the irresistible way of the Irish.

Oregon Tennis Star Wins From Tidball, 6–3, 6–1, 8–6

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—If you've been wondering why Wayne Sabin hasn't lost a tennis match since the first of the year, you should have been at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday. Watching him beat Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1, 8—6, to reach the final round of men's singles in the National Indoor Tennis Championships. It was a lesson in how tennis should be played.

Like the king, top-seeded Sabin could do no wrong. When the Portland (Ore.) Davis Cup hopeful moved into volleying position, Tidball might as well have tried to bat balls through a brick wall.

When Wayne chose to stay on the baseline and let Tidball try his fortune at the net, one of three things happened: the Californian was passed by whizzing forehand and backhand drives, or he was caught off balance as he was coming up by soft shots that just cleared the net, or he was sent tearing back for the baseline by beautifully-placed lobs.

Tidball suddenly came to life in the third set. His service and his volleying started clicking. He broke Sabin's service in the third game, played him all-even through the tenth, and then broke again in the 11th, a 26-point battle, to lead at 6—5. But there Sabin bore down again and breezed through the last three games for the match.

Last year, in the semifinals, Sabin wrenched his knee while leading Frank Bowden at 5—0 in the first set. Bowden will play another New Yorker, Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., for the right to meet Sabin in Saturday's final.

In the three doubles divisions, play reached the semifinals. Greg Mangin and Sidney Wood teamed up to defeat last year's champions, Bowden and John Pitman, 7—5, 6—4, and Dr. Eugene McCauliff and Cliff Sutter beat Billy McGehee of New Orleans and Joey Fishbach of Brooklyn, 7—9, 6—3, 6—4.

Dr. Ruthven on Football

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan, asserted in his annual report March 3 that football should be abolished unless it is "given back" to the students for educational purposes.

The game, he said, has "degenerated to a ridiculous extent" into an "extravagant spectacle . . . from which no worth-while advantage will ever accrue."

"If football cannot be given back to the students . . . for educational purposes it had better be abolished before it contaminates other sports which up to the present have not developed the evils now so apparent in football," Dr. Ruthven said.

He also asserted that the game had developed from a "means of inculcating ideas of team play and good sportsmanship into an absurdly competitive sport about which tend to spring up all the evils characteristic of professional competition among those whose sole desire is to win."

"Our colleges and universities cannot afford to become anything but educational institutions," he said, and they should leave overemphasized competition in sports to the promoters. . . .

Dr. Ruthven said he hoped that Michigan "would refuse to be driven into any other position."

Harmeson Director

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 3 (AP)—Appointment of head football coach Glen W. Harmeson as director of athletics at Lehigh University was announced today by President C. C. Williams.

Harmeson, appointed for five years beginning Sept. 1 succeeds Col. Nelson A. Kellogg, who resigned Feb. 17 because of ill health. Harmeson will be ranked as full professor and will continue to coach football.

Harmeson came to Lehigh in 1934 from Purdue University, where he had been assistant football coach.

Snead, Picard In Play-Off At St. Petersburg

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., and Samuel Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., wound up the 54-hole St. Petersburg open golf tournament yesterday in a tie at 207, nine strokes under par.

The Candy Kid, bidding for his third straight tournament win, and Slammin' Sam, who led the 1938 money winners, will meet in 18 holes of medal play today to determine who takes the $700 top money and who gets the $450 second prize. They will split the "gate" 50-50.

By finishing in a tie, Picard and Snead kept up a tournament tradition, the preceding three meets also having called for play-offs.

Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., pro who was in last year's play-off against Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., was contender all the way again this year and finished with a 208 that gave him third money, $350.

Picard and Snead each put together three sub-par rounds. The former had successive cards of 67, 69 and 71, and the latter 70, 69 and 68.

Finishing after Picard, Snead blew his chances of winning the tournament without a play-off by going over par on both the 16th and 17th holes of the last round and had to drop a six-foot putt on the last hole for a birdie four to tie.

The tournament produced an amazing burst of sub-par golf, 12 of the 17 money winners bettering par.

Horace Williams, Jr., St. Petersburg, was low amateur, with 216, even par.

Cards and purses of the leaders:

Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 70-69-68—207.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 67-69-71—207.
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 70-68-70—208, $350.
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., 70-71-70—211, $250.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 69-71-71—211, $250.
Jim Turnesa, St. Petersburg, 70-72-70-212, $170.
Willie Goggin, San Bruno, Calif., 70-74-68—212, $170.
Johnny Perrelli, Lake Tahoe, Calif., 70-72-71—213, $140.
Horton Smith, Oak Park Park, Ill., 72-73-69—214, $120.
E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., 71-72-72—215, $90.
Leo Walper, Washington, D. C., 70-75-70—215, $90.
Clayton Heafner, Greensboro, N. C., 72-71-72—215, $90.
Bob Shave, St. Petersburg, 70-73-73—216, $26.
Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles, Calif, 72-71-73—216, $26.
Mike Parco, Buffalo, N. Y., 70-72-74—216, $26.
Dick Metz, Chicago, 70-72-74—216, $26.
Billie Burke, Bellcair, Fla., 66-77-73—216, $26.

N.C.A.A. to Run Intercollegiate Golf Tourney

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 3 (AP)—Prof. W. B. Owens, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, said today the National Intercollegiate golf tournament hereafter will be under jurisdiction of the N. C. A. A.

The United States Golf Association, Owens said, will co-operate with the N. C. A. A. and will have a representative at each tournament.

The change, Owens said, was decided upon at conferences among representatives of the two associations and the Intercollegiate Golf Association of America, an undergraduate organization which has handled the tournaments heretofore in co-operation with the U. S. G. A.

Owens said Charles (Chick) Evans, Jr., of Chicago, would be chairman of the committee that will handle the national collegiate championships. His committeemen include Jess W. Sweetser, Treasurer of the U. S. G. A., New York; Paul Leslie, New Orleans; James Hagan, University of Pittsburgh; L. C. Bolez, Wooster College; Ted Payseur, Northwestern University; and Sid Richardson, President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association of America, Northwestern University.

Pacific Coast Regatta

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—The sloop St. Francis, skippered by Vincent Jervis of San Francisco, won the Pacific Coast six-meter championship in the Midwinter regatta finals recently. William Slater's Lanai, last year's Coast champion, was second. The Strider, owned by Stanley Barrows of San Francisco, placed fifth.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Stengel Wants Road Victories

BRADENTON, Fla., March 3—"We've got to find a way to win a few games on the road," said Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees today, as Al Simmons bounced a line drive off the clubhouse roof in deep left field, "and there's just the fellow who can help us. That Simmons may not get around as lively as he did once, but he can still hit that ball. Watch him."

In the process of finishing fifth last season, the highly-effective defense of the Bees was a nuisance to each and every pennant contender at National League Field. They took seven out of 11 from the flag-winning Chicago Cubs, won six and dropped five with the Pittsburgh Pirates and compiled a similar record against Bill Terry's Giants. They also stopped the Cincinnati Reds, Cardinals, Dodgers and Phillies. In all, the Bostonians won 45 and lost 30 at home for an even .600 percentage. No other club approached that figure. The Giants came closest with .589. They all looked alike to Stengel and his famed defense in the wide-open spaces of the Hive.

Timid on Road

But on the road, the Bees were a very timid group of ball players. They captured only 32 out of the 77 played, finishing seventh on the away-from-home standing. Rival batters took advantage of the short fences in various outside parks, but the Bees were unable to do so. Had they won just six more contests in road uniforms, they would have finished the season in the first division.

Of course, the 1938 story might have written a much different ending if fellows like MacFayden, Shoffner and Lopez had not been injured at different stages of the flag race. But even their disappearance was not felt as much as the failure of the hitters to co-operate with the pitchers in opposing parks.

Use Veteran Away

Stengel will probably use the veteran Simmons sparingly at National League Field. Al does not get around the outfield as quickly as he did with the Athletics a few years back, and the Hive is built for men who can roam in all directions. But in the smaller parks throughout the circuit, Al's heavy bat will be felt more than one afternoon. He hits line drives or he lifts them over the fences. Here at the Fair Grounds, the big outfielder's potent willow stands out among the weak-hitting Bees like Grover Cleveland Alexander on a sand lot.

Al Todd, the catcher secured from Pittsburgh, should also add power to the Bees' offense, both at home and on the road. Like Simmons, his strength is on the offensive side, as he never has been accused of being a great defensive backstop. But Stengel can start games with Simmons and Todd in the line-up, and in late innings can replace them with perhaps Cooney and Lopez, who can choke off an opposing rally with their agility in the field.

Field Two Clubs

As a matter of fact, the manager of the Bees could field two clubs if he cared to, one with an accent on base hits and the other with a lean toward the defensive. The "hitters" could include Todd, Buddy Hassett at first base, Tony Cuccinello at second, Johnny Hill at third and Eddie Miller at short. Simmons, Johnny Dickshot and Max West would be the outfield. Lopez would catch for the other nine, with Fletcher at first, Tony at second, Miller at third, Rabbit Warstler at short, Garms in left field, Jimmy Outlaw in center and Johnny Cooney in right. That would be quite an innovation for Mr. Stengel, would it not?—a varsity and junior varsity in the National League.

Patty Berg Goes Into Semifinals

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Patty Berg, the national champion, barely survived the second round of the Florida East Coast women's golf tournament yesterday and there were indications she would have her hands full in the semifinals today.

Her opponent will be Laddie Irwin of Montclair, N. J., whose game was more impressive.

Blowing an early lead, Patty finally managed to conquer Mrs. Leon Soloman of Memphis, Tenn, 2 and 1.

Miss Irwin, on the other hand, played almost flawlessly in eliminating Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 5 and 3.

The other semi-finals engagement will bring together Mrs. Helen Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., and Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Hockenjos nipped Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., on the 20th hole. Miss Jameson downed Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago, 2 and 1.

English Rugby

LONDON, March 3 (CP)—Liverpool Stanley defeated Widnes 9-3 in an English Rugby League match played on the latter's ground yesterday. In a Rugby Union contest at Northampton, Barbarians beat East Midlands 23-11.

Race Prolonged Among Sextets For Play-Offs

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	30	10	2	124	58	62
Rangers	23	12	5	114	79	51
Americans	16	17	10	100	124	42
Toronto	16	19	8	97	93	40
Detroit	14	21	6	92	110	34
Canadiens	12	22	8	97	131	32
Chicago	12	22	7	79	106	31

Results March 2
Detroit 7, Americans 3.
Canadiens 3, Toronto 1.
Chicago 3, Rangers 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You could reasonably expect one of the three lowly teams in the National Hockey League to have beaten one of the upper-crust set last night, but no amount of reason could have predicted Detroit beating Americans, 7-3, Canadiens beating Toronto, 3-1, and Chicago beating Rangers, 3-1. The second, third and fourth place teams went down to fifth, sixth and last place clubs.

Hockey is a peculiar game and it begins to look like the battle to determine which of the seven clubs will be left out of the play-offs is being prolonged to the final game of the regular season. It would be thrilling if only the play-offs could be taken seriously—this five-month race among seven clubs to eliminate one.

As the schedule end approaches, Chicago, at present in last place, has seven games left to play, four on the road and three at home. Detroit has seven games, the first four on the road and the last three at home, and Canadiens have six games left with only two on home ice. Since home ice is favored in hockey, the Detroit Red Wings, having their last three at home, are in the best position with Chicago situated next best. The battle might extend to the final games of the season, March 19, which would bring Chicago and Detroit together at Detroit, while Canadiens face the Bruins in Boston.

The Boston Bruins were the only team not active last night, yet they profited in defeat of Rangers. The New Yorkers now have only two games in hand, eight games from the end of the schedule, in which to make up a deficit of 11 points, mathematically possible, but highly improbable.

Syd Howe with three goals and an assist led the Detroit attack on Americans with Wares, Barry, Motter and Kelly scoring the others; Carr, Wiseman and Gallagher collected the three Americans goals. In Montreal, Lorrain, Trudel and Gagnon beat Broda, while only Gus Marker of the Leafs passed Claude Bourque. Bill Thoms, Earl Robinson and Russ Blinco beat Dave Kerr before the Rangers, represented by Shibicky, were able to get one past Mike Karakas.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Good Food by Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes, and varied interesting menus.
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BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

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Sea Food and Lobsters
Also Chicken and Steak
Specials Daily
—Please Mention the Monitor—
The Lobster Claw
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Just above Mass. Ave.
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

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Authentic RUSSIAN-AMERICAN Cuisine
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SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 599,215
1939 volume to date 40,296,412
1938 volume to date 39,610,290

Industrials Lead Market in Rise Of 1 to 2 Points

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Industrials led the stock market on an advance today that carried many issues up 1 to 2 points and landed a number in high territory for the past year.

Dealings, rather fast in the forenoon, subsequently slackened, but transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares, or around 300,000 better than yesterday. Near the final hour leaders were near the top marks of the day.

More optimism over prospects for at least a moderate spring business upturn and lessening of worries regarding foreign affairs, brokers said, had much to do with bringing traders back into buying ranks.

That there was no great rush to take on commitments, it was thought, may have reflected the desire of the speculative community to await President Roosevelt's comments in a speech scheduled to be made tomorrow on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the opening of Congress.

Shares posting new highs for 1938-39 included International Harvester, Deere, Caterpillar Tractor, Greyhound, U. S. Rubber preferred, General Tire, American Telephone, Southern California Edison, United Fruit, and Philip Morris.

Attracting support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodyear, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, Montgomery Ward, Phelps Dodge, and consolidated Aircraft.

Climbing as much as 3 in the curb were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Scoville Mfg., Sherwin Williams, and Humble Oil.

Rail, U. S. Bonds Buoyant

Rail loans and U. S. Governments provided buoyant spots in the bond market today, both groups extending recent gains in a broad upturn.

A new influence was seen by some Government dealers in the further sharp rise in the Federals, namely the recent pointed remarks of leaders in the Congress "economy bloc" on public spending and fiscal policies generally. Also operating as a favorable factor was the general satisfaction of investment circles with the terms of the quarterly Treasury financing, just announced.

An outstanding point in the Treasury market was the establishment of new highs for a year or more by fifteen or more issues.

A good flow of buying in the rails, on improving revenues and legislative aid prospects, lifted loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Big Four, Delaware & Hudson, Erie Southern Railway, Nickel Plate, and others from fractions to around 2 points. Popular utility and industrial liens also recorded modest gains.

South American bonds edged up to new highs for the week's rise led by Brazilian issues. Italian obligations showed moderate improvement.

Broker Is Accused On 'Rigging' Charge

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Securities Commission in an order Thursday charged Junius A. Richards, a partner of Smith, Barney & Company, New York investment firm, with effecting manipulative transactions for a London banking firm.

The Commission's order did not involve the Smith, Barney firm, which has headquarters in both New York and Philadelphia.

The order called a hearing March 27 to determine whether Mr. Richards should be suspended from membership on certain national securities exchanges.

The Commission had cause, the order said, to believe that Mr. Richards had effected transactions "for persons who he had reason to believe were then violating" the manipulative provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The order charged that Mr. Richards had accepted orders in the stock of Simplicity Pattern Company, Inc., from the British investment banking firm of Robert Benson & Company, Ltd.

A Commission official said the Benson firm was "one of the four leading British investment banking concerns."

The common stock of Simplicity Pattern, in which the manipulation was alleged to have occurred, is registered on the New York Curb Exchange.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, March 3

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.68⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265⅛	.0265⅛	†
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2273	.2273	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5314	.5314	§
Sweden—krona	.2415	.2414	.4537
Norway—krone	.2356	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2093	.2093	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426⅜	.0426⅜	.0451
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South Amerika			
Argentina—peso¶	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2735	.2734	.8440
India—rupee	.3506	.3508	.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5332	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2912½	•
Shanghai—dol	.1586	.1587½	•
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5458	.5456	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9962½	.9962½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025†	.2025†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity canged; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.10. Tin steady; spot and forward 46.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.70-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

—1939— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	59⅞	59	59⅞	+1⅛
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	Feo 16
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	4	38½	38	38½	Mar 2
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
24¾	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	6	25	24¾	24¾	
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	27	27	27	
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	7	58	57½	57⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Feb 27
10	9⅝	Alaska Juneau (1)	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	80	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	5	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	42	13⅞	12⅞	13¾	+ ⅞
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	9	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	5	17	17	17	+ 1¼
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb 27
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	176	174	176	+2
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	24	10½	9¾	10	+ ¼
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¾
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	56	46¼	44⅞	46½	+1⅞
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2⅜	
19	17¼	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	9	62	61¾	62	+1
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	6	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	12	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+ ¾
8	5¾	Am Bosch	11	6½	6	6	Mar 1
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	2	48	47	47	— ½
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	8	93⅞	93	93⅞	+ ⅞
178½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	3	168	167½	168	—1⅜
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	14	30¾	30	30¾	+1¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	49	49	49	+ ⅝
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	*3	22⅜	22¼	22½	+ ⅝
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Feb 24
122	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	116½	116	116	Mar 2
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅜	2⅛	Am & For Power	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 20
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	11	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	14	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	13	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	12	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
7¾	6	Am International	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	18	27¼	26¾	27	
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	6	70¾	69½	70½	
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	11	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	23	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
48½	33	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	2	48	47¾	48	+ ⅜
43½	32⅝	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	6	43	42¼	43	+ ⅞
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	41	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅜
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	24	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅝
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	9	66	64¾	66	+1
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Mar 1
53⅜	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	39	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1¼
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	132	131	131	
64⅛	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	62	61½	62	Feb 24
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	13	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+1⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅝
18½	17⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17⅜	17	17	— ⅝
159⅞	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	30	160½	159⅝	160½	+ ⅝
87½	80½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	85	85	85	+ ⅜
89¾	83½	Am Tob B (5)	10	88¼	87¾	88	+ ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	151½	151½	151½	Mar 2
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	11⅝	Am Water Wks	30	14	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
90¼	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	Feb 27
6¾	5	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	3	38¾	38¼	38¼	—1¼
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feo 16
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	96	31¼	30⅜	31⅛	+1
54⅝	45	Anacon W & C	1	52	52	52	+1¾
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3⅛	2¼	A W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Mar 2
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Feb 27
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	18	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	45½	45½	45½	
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	7	49	48	49	+1⅜
12½	9⅜	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar 2
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
75	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	75	75	75	Mar 1
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	49	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+1
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	15	67⅜	66	67⅜	+2⅛
30½	20	Atl Coast Line	1	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ¾
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	7	15¼	13	15¼	+3
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	8	22	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	106½	106½	Feb 28
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
46	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Feb 24
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
4¼	3⅝	Auburn Auto	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
37⅛	23¼	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Feb 24
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Corp	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
B							
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	71	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	19	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	9	9	9	+ ½
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	6	24⅜	24	24	— ½
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	13	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
13	9½	Barker Bros	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	43	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	5	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	10	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅝
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	124	124	124	Feb 28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	27	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅛
20⅜	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	6	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
52⅜	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	Mar 2
80	60¼	Beth Steel	74	75⅞	74⅛	75¼	+1⅜
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	Mar 2
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	20	25½	25	25½	— ½
22⅛	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 27
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	12	14⅞	14½	14¾	
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	18	31	30½	31	+ ⅝
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	10	26	25⅜	26	Feb 28
16⅞	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	3	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
20⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	60	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ½
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	18	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+ ½
2⅝	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	25	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	36	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
37½	34¼	Briggs & Stra (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Mar 2
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9⅛	9	9	
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	48	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
43½	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	6	41¼	40½	40½	— ¾
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	6	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅜
34	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1⅔g)	2	35	35	35	+1
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	*4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	12	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	17	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	2	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	3	30½	30	30½	+ ½
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	15¼	15	15	
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	18	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	Mar 2
9½	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23¼	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	6	11¼	11	11⅛	
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	16	16	16	Mar 1
C							
18½	15¾	Calif Packing	10	18⅞	18½	18½	
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	
8⅜	6½	Calumet & Hec	9	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	6	15	14½	15	+1
20¾	17	Can Dry G Ale	32	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
32½	30½	Cannon Mills (¾g)	3	32	32	32	Feb 27
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
18	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	3	18	18	18	Mar 2
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	3	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
94⅞	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	6	91½	89	91½	+2½
52⅜	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	18	53¼	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Mar 1
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	26	23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅝
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Mar 1
19¼	14⅛	Celotex Corp	8	17¼	17	17	
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
5¼	3⅜	Cent Foundry	3	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Mar 2
5½	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 25
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	16	43	41¾	42½	+1
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	9	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅜
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	6	29	29	29	
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	36	39	38¾	39	+ ⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	90	89¾	90	Mar 2
24⅜	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	9	24	24	24	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	1¾	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar 2
1	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	¾	¾	
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar 1
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar 2
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Mar 2
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 2
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1	⅞	⅞	
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	18¼	18	18¼	Mar 2
37¾	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Feb 25
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¼	1¼	
8¾	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar 1
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	14	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼

—1939— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
84	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	163	83	81	82⅞	+2⅜
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	4	4	4	+ ½
24½	18½	Clark Equip	3	21¾	21	21¾	— ¼
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	2	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
60½	49½	Climax Molyb (1.20)	18	51¾	51	51¼	— ¼
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¾g)	15	30½	30	30⅜	
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	130	130	130	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar 2
16½	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (⅓)	24	16½	15⅝	16	— ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar 2
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
17½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	16⅞	15⅞	16⅜	+ ½
16¾	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Mar 1
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	63	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	87½	87	87	
15⅜	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
30⅜	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Feb 28
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	5	88	87½	88	Mar 2
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	43	56	54¾	55⅞	+1⅜
109½	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109½	109½	109½	Feb 24
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	32	59	58¼	59	+1
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13¾	10⅜	Cohl Solvents	53	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Com'wlth & South	75	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
63¾	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	9	63½	63	63⅜	+ ⅜
28½	26¾	Com'wlth Edi (.40g)	53	28¼	28	28⅛	
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (⅛g)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	6	Congreas Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	51	24⅞	24	24⅝	+ ⅞
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	8	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	49	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
105¾	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (¾k)	16	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	6⅛	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations • **Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices** • Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

January Business Activity in N. E. Moderately Lower

By the Associated Press

The level of general business activity in New England during January was moderately lower than in December after allowances had been made for seasonal changes, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported in its monthly review.

The reduction in total construction contracts awarded between December and January was the principal retarding influence, although wool consumption also decreased more than seasonally.

Some Increases Shown

On the other hand, there were increases between December and January in boot and shoe production and in raw cotton consumption.

Total revenue freight car loadings during the four-week period ended Feb. 4 were about 3 per cent larger than in the corresponding period in 1938, and sales of department stores and apparel shops during January were 1.8 per cent lower than in January last year.

Sales in Boston department stores during the period Feb. 1-18 were 0.2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cotton consumption by mills in New England during January was 74,312 bales, as compared with 71,253 bales in December and 49,865 bales in January last year. Average consumption for the month of January has been 76,295 bales over the past seven years. The amount of raw wool consumed during January, on a daily average basis, was nearly 17 per cent less than in December, but was more than double the amount consumed in January, 1938.

Shoe Output Higher

Production of boots and shoes during January was estimated to have been 12,273,000 pairs. This total was 28.8 per cent higher than the December figure and was 30.7 per cent larger than the production of 9,389,000 pairs in January last year.

During each of the last five months of 1938, shoe production was larger than in the corresponding months of 1937, with an aggregate increase amounting to 26.0 per cent for the entire five months' period.

Excess Reserves Rise $80,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the lendable excess reserves of banks increased $80,000,000 to $3,380,000 in the week ended March 1.

The increase of idle money was due, the board said, to Treasury spending and gold purchases.

Farm Equipment Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Security Administration said that more than 7,000 groups of small farmers have borrowed $4,404,132 since July, 1935, to buy equipment and services for their joint use.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-40 June	105	105	105
4 3¼s 41	107.5	107.5	107.5
10 3¼s 45-43	110.11	110.11	110.11
2 3¼s 46-44	110.23	110.22	110.22
33 4s 54-44	118.23	118.19	118.19
1 2¾s 47-45	108.13	108.13	108.13
3 2½s 48	107.17	107.17	107.17
39 4¼s 52-47	120.2	120.1	120.2
20 2½s 53-49	103.26	103.23	103.23
8 2½s 52-50	103.25	103.25	103.25
9 2¾s 54-51	105.18	105.18	105.18
3 3s-55-51	108.20	108.19	108.19
7 2⅞s 60-55	105.29	105.25	195.26
4 2¾s 59-56	104.20	104.18	104.18
32 2¾s 65-60	104.6	104	104
1 2¾s 65-58	103.31	103.31	103.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s-47-42	106.19	106.19	106.19
5 3¼s 64-44	108.16	108.16	108.16
2 3s 49-44	107.30	107.30	107.30

Home Owners' Loan

13 2¾s 49-39	102.20	102.19	102.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	104	103¾	104
5 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	75½	75½	75½
14 Alleghany cv 5s 44	83	82⅝	83
10 Alleghany cv 5s 49	71	71	71
8 Alleghany sc 5s 50	44	44	44
182 Alleghany 5s 50 st	37	36¾	37
3 Allied Strs 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
18 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	111½	111	111¾
8 Am & For P5s2030	57	56⅞	56⅞
16 AmAGChem cv 5½s49	103	103	103
5 Ah Int 5½s 49	103	102½	103
69 Am T&T 5½s 43	112	111¾	112
4 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107?	107⅝
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108	108
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	106	106	106
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	105¾	105¾
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	40	40	40
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98¼	98¼
12 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98½	98¾
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	42	41¾	42
12 Atl Refin 3s '53	104	104	104
1 Auburn Auto cv3¾s'39	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	22¾	22½	22¾
4 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22	22	22
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	60	60	60
2 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	59	59	59
24 B&O rfg 5s '95	22½	22½	22½
3 B&O 5s '96 F	21⅝	21½	21⅝
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	21	21	21
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	21⅞	21½	21½
66 B&O cv 4½s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13⅞	13½	13⅞
13 B&O 4s '48	59¾	58⅞	59⅜
7 B&O 5s S W '50	42	41¼	42
15 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	40½	40¼	40¼
1 B&O 4s S W '51	47½	47½	47½
5 Bang&Ar cv 4½ '51 st	94	94	94
7 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	106	106	106
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅜	117⅜
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107¼	107½
27 Beth Stl 4¼s '66	103½	103¼	103½
14 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101½	101½	101½
47 Boston & Me 5s '67	36⅞	36	36⅞
20 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	34¾	33⅞	34½
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	37½	37½	37½
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	62½	60	62½
106 Bkly Man Tr 4s '68	81	80	80¾
4 Bkly Qn C&SB cv 5s'41	44	44	44
7 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	92	91½	92
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81¾	80½	81¾
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98⅞	98½	98⅞
9 Buf R&P 4½s '57	37½	36¼	37½
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	36	35¾	36
14 Bush Term 5s '55	40	40	40
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	97	97
13 Can Sou 5s '62	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	114¾	114¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞
7 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	98¾	98¾	98⅞
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	93	92¾	93
1 Can Pac 4s perp	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4½	4½	4½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	61	60½	61
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75½	75	75¼
1 CRR&B of Ga5s '42	55	55	55
4 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	23	22½	23
1 Certain-teed 5½s '48	80½	80½	80½
1 Champ P&P 4¾s '50	102	102	102
3 C&O 4½s '92	123¾	123¾	123¾
25 C&O 3½s '96D	99¼	99	99
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99½	99¼	99½
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	98	97⅞	97⅞
4 CB¾Q 4¼s '77	92	92	92
12 CB&Q2gen 4s '58	99½	99¼	99½
1 CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	83	85	85
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22¼	22¼	22¼
66 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
18 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
15 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅝	4⅜	4½
5 Chi&NW4½s 237C	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11 Chi & NY 4s '87	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3 C R I & P 4s '88	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	15	15	15
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
5 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	43	43	43
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
38 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93½	93	93¼
78 Ch & W Ind 4s' 52	93⅜	91¾	93
2 Childs Co 5s '43	77	77	77
4 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
29 CCC&StL 4½s '77	61	60	61
11 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	73	72⅞	73
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87½	87½	87½
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79	78⅞	78⅞
16 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	74	73⅝	74
2 Col & So 4½s '80	44	44	44
15 Colombia G 5s '52 May	102	101¾	101¾
48 Colombia G 5s 1961	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104	104	104
2 Com'l Cre 2¾s '42	102½	102½	102½
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
63 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	111½	111⅛	111⅜
7 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106⅝	106¼	106⅜
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
12 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
17 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105	104⅞	105
24 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35	35	35
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	40	40	40
61 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞
1 D & R G West 5s '55	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 D & R G West 5s '78	8⅛	8	8⅛
4 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112½	112¾
7 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100½	100½	100½
17 Dul Missabe&IR½s'62	106¼	105¾	106¼
5 DuluthSS&A5s'37	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	88½	88½	88½
49 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
26 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12⅛	12½
21 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12¼	12½
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	46½	46	46½
5 Erie 1st 4s '96 ct	45½	45½	45½
12 Firest T&R 3½s '48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
4 Ft St U Depot 4½s '41	102	102	102
3 Francis Sug 6s '56	42	42	42
4 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101¼	101½	101¼
5 Gen Motors Accept 3s '46	105	104¾	105
7 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106½	106	106
34 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	68	66¾	68
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
7 Goodrich 6s '45	101¼	101	101¼
21 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97½	97⅛	97½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	84	84	84
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105¼	104¾	104¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¼	100	100¼
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	89	90
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77	77	77
2 Gulf M & N 5s '50	76	76	76
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	57	57	57
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62	34½	33½	33½
22 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49¼	49	49
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111½	111½	111½
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	60	60	60
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	57	57	57
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	58¾	58	58¾
31 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	54½	53½	54½
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	58¾	58	58½
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	54½	54	54½
12 Ill Steel 4½s '40	104	104	104
3 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96¾	96¾	96¾
16 Interb R Tr 7s '32	68	67	67¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	6	65½	65
5 Interb R Tr 5s '41	42¼	41¾	42¼
131 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	69¾	67¾	69¾
61 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	68	67½	68
2 Int Gt Nor sj 6s '52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16	15½	16
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	83½	83⅛	83½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56½	56½	56½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Int Paper 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
27 Int T&T 4½s '52	70½	70	70
20 Int T&T 5s '55	74½	73¾	73¾
9 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	34	33¾	34
11 KC South 5s '50	67¾	67½	67¾
9 KC South 3s '50	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 KC Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
10 Kopper Co 4s '51	102⅜	101⅞	102⅜
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	57¾	57¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
20 Lac Gas 5s '39	89	89	89
6 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'40 asd	50	50	50
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21¼	21¼	21¼
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	21¼	21	21¼
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	21	20¾	21
6 Lex & East 5s '65	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	128	128	128
1 Ligett & M 5s '51	128¼	128¼	128¼
7 Loews 3½s '46	100⅜	100¼	100⅛
8 Lone Star Gas 3¼s '53	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	84¾	84¾	84¾
15 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84½	84¼	84½
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
7 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83	83½
10 L&N At Kn&Cin 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
18 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	98½	98⅜	98½
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	71	71	71
7 Manati Sug 4s '57	30	30	30
93 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35	34½	35¾
2 Market St Ry Ry 7s '40	47½	43	47½
4 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	110⅝	111
1 MSP&SSM cn 5s '38	8	8	8
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	7	7
1 Mo-Ill-5s '59	53¼	53¼	53¼
15 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	27	26½	27
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13½	13½	13½
6 M-K-T 4½s '78	24½	24	24½
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	44½	44⅜	44⅜
12 M-K-Tex 6s '62 B	23¾	23¼	23¾
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19	18⅞	19
33 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18⅜	19
8 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	18½	18⅞
22 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19	18½	19
17 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18⅞	18½	18⅞
18 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5¼	5¼
2 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32½	32½	32½
16 Mob & O 4½s '77	28½	28	28½
6 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	105	105	105
13 Mont Pow 3¼s '66	99	98⅝99½	99⅝
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	49¾	49	49¾
12 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	44¼	43¾	44¼
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	54	54	54
8 MountSt T&T 3¼s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	115	114⅞	115
1 Nassau El 4s '51	45	45	45
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104½	104½	104½
2 NatNGypsum 4½s'50	105⅜	105¼	105¼
2 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	¾	¾	¾
4 Natl Steel 4s'65	106½	106½	106½
1 N Eng RR 5s'45	25	25	25
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 N Orl Term 4s'53	70½	70½	70½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	33	33½	33⅞
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66¼	65⅞	66
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
45 NYC cn 4s'98	68½	66½	68
10 NYC 3½s '46	78¾	78¾	78¾
28 NYC cv 3¼s'52	70½	69½	70½
34 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	59¾	59¼	59¾
12 NYC&HR 4s'42	81½	80¾	81½
10 NYC&HR 3½s'97	82	82	82
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	66	66	66
21 NYC&StL 5½s'74A	69	67	69
130 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	56¼	55½	56¼
10 NY Ch&StL 4s' 6	78	77	78
17 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51½	51¼	51½
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	56	56	56
15 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16½	16½	16½
6 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16½	16¼	16½
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	14½	14½	14½
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	13½	13½	13½
12 NY O&W rfg 4½s'92	8	8	8
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	103⅝	102	103⅜
11 NY Steam 3½s '63	105½	105	105
11 NY Tel 4½s '39	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 NL&Sf Pow 5s '55A	108½	108½	108½
1 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	99	99	99
40 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¼	66⅛	68¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	58½	59
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55½	55½	55½
3 Nor Pac 4s 1997	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
27 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	48	50
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48 st	54	53¾	53¾
3 Ohio Conn Ry 4s '43	107	107	107
3 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108½	108½	108½
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108	108	108
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
6 Panhandle Pr 4½s '52	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 Para Pict 6s '55	101⅞	101	101
16 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86½	86	86½
5 Parmelee T 6s '44	55	55	55
17 Pen Co 4s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Pen P&L 4½s '81	105½	105½	105½
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¾	106	106
17 Pen RR cv 4½s '60	118¼	118¼	118¼
47 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99½	99¼	99½
23 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	87	87¾
21 Pen RR gen 4s '81	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	95¼	95¼	95¼
36 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88⅞	88½	88⅝
21 Pen RR 3½s '52	83½	83¼	83½
7 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65½	65	65½
4 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
46 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	103	103¼
11 Phillips Pet 3s'48	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 PCC & SL 5s'75 B	106	106	106
4 PCC & SL 4½s'63 I	115½	115½	115½
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	46⅛	46¼	46⅛
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	47	47	47
2 Port Gen Jt 5s'55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
23 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	75	74½	74⅜
45 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15½	15¼	15½
10 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	109½	109¼	109½
1 Prov Term 4s'56	46	46	46
3 Purity aBc 5s'58	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Readg 4½s'97 R	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	60	59½	60
3 Republic Stl 4½s'61	94	93¾	94
2 Republic Stl 4½s'56	94	94	94
18 Richfield Oil 4s'52	105½	105½	105½
26 S L S F 4½s'78	113¾	111½	113¾
30 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	11½	10¾	11½
12 St L S F 4s'50 A	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
10 St L SW 5s'52	23	23	23
4 St L SW rfg 5s'90	14	14	14
5 St L S W 1st 4s'89	61	60½	61
1 St L SW 2nd 4s'89	34	34	34
2 San Diego G&E 4s'65	110¾	110¼	110⅞
23 Seab A L cn 6s'45	8⅞	8½	8⅞
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8	8	8
5 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Socony V Oil 3½s '50	106½	106½	106½
15 Sou & Nor Ala 5s '63	117½	117½	117½
3 So Cal Pow 6s '47	104	103⅝	104
11 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	140	104	104
26 Sou Pac 4½s '68	55	54½	55
57 Sou Pac 4½s '81	54¾	54	54¾
61 So Pac 4½s '69	55¼	54¼	55¼
29 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70¼	69⅛	70¼
15 So Pac clt 4s '49	56	56	56
5 So Pac clt 4s '49 reg	51½	51½	51½
9 So Pac 3¾s'49	62¼	61½	62¼
17 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	58	57¼	58
17 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	90½	90½	90½
79 South Ry 6½s '56	77	76½	77
17 South Ry gen 6s '56	74½	73½	74½
26 South Ry cn 5s '94	87	86	87
141 South Ry gen 4s '56	59½	57¾	59½
5 So Ry 4s St L 51	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Std Oil NJ 2¾s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 StudebkrCo 4s '45	85½	84½	85½
6 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
9 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 T RR R St L 4s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 TexarkFtSm5½s'50	89½	89½	89½
8 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	86½	86⅜	86½
6 Tex & Pac 5s '80D	87	87	87
1 Third Ave 5s '37	90	90	90
20 Third Ave aj 5s '60	12¾	12¼	12¾
9 Third Ave 4s '60	45	45	45
4 TideWatAssoO1½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Un Elev Ch 5s '45	12	12	12
1 Un Pac 1st 5s2008	115½	115½	115½
5 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113½	113½	113½
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
26 Un Pac 3½s'71	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
18 Un Pac 3s'70	98	97¼	97⅜
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	80½	80½	80½
8 Unit Drug 5s'53	76½	76¼	76½
16 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	116	114⅜	116
26 US Steel 3¼s'48	106	105⅞	106
12 Utah L&Trac 5s'44	97⅜	96	97¼
14 Utah P&L 5s '44	98½	98¼	98½
2 Util P&L 5s'59	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
4 Vanadium 5s '41	101⅞	101½	101⅞
4 Va&SW cn 5s'58	61½	61	61½
13 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	107	107	107
2 Wabash 2d 5s'39	25	25	25
5 Wabash 5s'80D	10	10	10
1 Wabash 5s '76B	10	10	10
1 Wabash 4½s'78C	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Walw'th 4s'55	62¾	62¾	62¾
166 Warner Bros cv6s'39	98½	98½	98½
5 Warner Bros 6s'39 ct	94	93½	94
21 West Shore 4s 2361	56½	56	56½
21 Westn Md 4s'52	86¼	86	86¼
3 Westerln Un 5s '60	64	63⅞	63⅞
4 Western Un 4½s'50	62¾	62½	62¾
5 Wh& L E 4s'49	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Wheel Stl 4½s&5s'66A	96	95⅜	96
40 Wilkes B&E 5s'42	10½	9⅜	10½
1 Wilson & Co 4s'55	101½	101⅜	101½
7 Wis Cen 4s '49	10	10	10
7 Youngst S&T 4s'48	107½	107⅜	107½
6 Youngst T&T 4s '61	107¼	106¾	107

Foreign Bonds

5 Agr M Bk 6s '47	26¼	26¼	26¼
2

Commerce and Finance

Administration Is Seen Incapable of Reducing Expenditure

Business and Industry

President's Power To Devalue Dollar Assailed by Glass

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau's plea for an extension of the Administration's broad monetary powers has encountered the flat opposition of Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

A Senate Banking and Currency Committee voted to delay action until next week on a bill extending these powers after Senator Glass had charged that the President's authority to lower the gold value of the dollar had disturbed business.

Mr. Morgenthau, accompanied by a dozen Treasury experts, had asked the Senate group to extend until Jan. 15, 1941, existing powers to devalue the dollar, to operate the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund, and to coin new silver mined in this country.

The Treasury Secretary said these powers were "a shock absorber" that protected this country from unstable world conditions.

This brought an explosive protest from Senator Glass, who was presiding at the hearing.

"I think the very fact you have this power has created the disturbance," Senator Glass said, his voice rising and color rushing to his cheeks.

Mr. Morgenthau hesitated and then quietly replied that he disagreed with Glass.

Senator Glass then read a lengthy statement asserting there was no reason to continue the devaluation authority, and declaring that this was "the best opinion of 55 outstanding economists from the leading universities of this country."

Then the Senator picked up a thick stack of bills, waved them at Mr. Morgenthau and said:

"I've got here German marks that used to be worth $46,000 and they are not worth wiping your nose on now."

"I'm utterly opposed to giving the President or anybody else these powers," he stormed. "I'm opposed to letting Congress or anyone else take us on this road of further degrading our currency."

The Virginian said he favored continuation of the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund (which was created from the Treasury profit when the dollar was devalued in 1934) because "if we turned it into the Treasury it would be spent pretty soon."

Earlier Senator Glass and Mr. Morgenthau had disagreed about the results of President Roosevelt's devaluation move five years ago.

"I take it you consider it was responsible for recovery in this country?" Senator Glass asked.

"I don't think it was wholly responsible," Mr. Morgenthau said. "But it played a part."

"I don't think it was at all responsible," Senator Glass retorted.

Mr. Morgenthau had argued that the Stabilization Fund was a broad protection in foreign markets for American trade, especially for the sale of agricultural products.

"I think it's more important to establish and maintain public confidence in this country than trying to adjust ourselves to foreign nations and currencies," Senator Glass commented.

Questioning by other Senators brought from Mr. Morgenthau an announcement that a balance sheet of the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund could be made public four times a year, in addition to the annual audit.

The Secretary handed Senators a balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1938, which indicated total profits then were $13,229,951 as compared with $10,545,988 six months earlier.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio questioned Mr. Morgenthau about possible use of the entire $2,000,000,000 fund to aid some European nation in case of a war, under existing law.

The Treasury head avoided a direct answer other than to say Treasury officials would never make such a move without first consulting Congressional committees.

Bell System Phones In Use at New High

By the Associated Press

New York

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has reported a gain in February of 68,300 telephones in service in the company's principal telephone subsidiaries included in the Bell System. The gain in February last year was 29,900.

With this increase the system established a new peak for total number of stations. It ended 1938 with a high record of 15,761,000 telephones in service.

Wholesale Trade In '37 Has 30 P. C. Increase Over '35

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Wholesale distribution in the United States mounted approximately 30 per cent above 1935 figures in 1937, a WPA-census survey of business showed today, but a sharp decline came in the first half of 1938.

Electrical goods, with a 66.3 per cent increase, led advances in virtually all lines during 1937, as compared with statistics of the last regular business census in 1935.

Other durable goods, such as plumbing and heating equipment, construction materials, machinery, and automotive, also showed large gains. The smallest advances were in dry goods, clothing, and tobacco.

The cross-section survey made by the Bureau of the Census with funds provided by the WPA indicated that the merchant wholesalers who take title to the goods they buy and sell did a gross business exceeding $23,000,000,000 in 1937, as compared with $12,890,763,000 in 1933 and $29,288,220,000 in 1929.

Wholesale outlets owned by manufacturers apart from their plants and operated primarily for delivering their own stocks did approximately $10,000,000,000 in business during 1937, comparing with $7,446,014,000 in 1935 and $4,965,450,000 in 1933.

Pay rolls and stock surpluses followed the 1937 business increase.

Pay rolls and stocks in merchant wholesale distribution mounted 29.2 per cent and 23.8 per cent in 1937, as compared with 1935. Corresponding increases in manufacturers' sales branches were 30.9 per cent and 43 per cent.

Dollar sales of the representative merchant wholesalers who took part in the survey were 5.2 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1938 over the first quarter of that year, but were 20.6 per cent short of the second quarter of 1937.

Likewise, manufacturers' sales branches did a 3.9 per cent greater business during the second quarter over the first quarter of 1938, but were 25.9 per cent under the second quarter of 1937.

Comparative figures for the second half of 1938 were not yet available.

During the first half of 1938, only a few items continued their gains.

They included beer, wines and liquors, druggist sundries, musical instruments, surgical equipment, and wallpaper.

Most Trusts Are Heavily Long of Common Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Those investment trusts which failed to take advantage of the June, 1938, rise in stock values entered the market, for the most part, during the September reaction at the time of the Czecho-Slovakian crisis, according to Fitch Investors Service.

By the end of the fourth quarter, continues the report, additional purchases found most trusts long of common stocks to a greater degree than had been the case throughout the year. Consequently their cash position was further reduced.

Thus the majority of trusts at the present time have substantial common stock holdings. From now on therefore, fluctuation in the general market will determine investment trust values to a greater degree than heretofore during the recent past.

At the turn of the year the trusts as a group were largely represented in metal, oil and chemical company equities. The former constitute the so-called "inflation" issues, and have consequently been popular for a number of years. Other popular groups included the building, steel, automotive, auto accessory and electrical equipment issues. Less well represented were the rails and utilities.

Earnings and Costs

The value of investment trust shares is dependent upon several elements. Net asset per share is usually considered of more importance than investment income derived from bond interest and dividends. This latter factor, however, should improve. The reasons for this are that companies, as a whole, have a larger percentage of their funds invested at the present time. Secondly, expenses are largely stationary over a period of time, so that expense ratios are chiefly affected by changes in net assets. Therefore with funds largely invested the influence of management costs should be lessened.

In the past the most important reason given for the public's purchasing management trusts has been the considered superior investing and trading ability of these specialized organizations Less stress has been laid on the return to be derived from income bearing securities.

In view of the SEC investigation of investment trusts it would not be surprising if legislation was later proposed, which would tend to force greater stress on the strictly income features in contrast to the present tendency to emphasize the ability of management to garner capital gains. Whether such legislation would be in any way practical and capable of realization is, of course, another point, but the possibility of laws tending along this line must be kept in mind nevertheless.

Investment Principles

The following factors may be considered as among investment merit of this type of security.

1. Usually the chief attraction of investment trusts is found in their providing wide diversification for funds.
2. As a whole investment trust shares offer a fairly liquid market for the investor.
3. The possibility that the SEC will recommend regulatory legislation must be taken into consideration as a potentially adverse factor.
4. Contemplated legislation, however, is unlikely to have a seriously detrimental effect upon operations, since practices most open to criticism have long since been abandoned.
5. Since 1930 the common shares of investment trusts, which are not in a position to be affected by leverage, have sold at discounts from their net asset value. If expenses are curtailed and taxes continue at least at no higher level than they are at present, it should be possible for these shares to sell closer to the value of net assets.
6. Shares of investment trusts having a high degree of leverage provide the speculator with an attractive medium, since the fluctuations in net asset value are greater than the market as a whole.
7. Investment trust preferred shares of lower grade have sold at substantial discounts in relation to assets per share for many years. Appreciation potentialities of the better grade security of this type are limited, because of the redemption price.

With investment trusts rather heavily long of common shares at the present time they afford the investors investor a better than average participation in the stock market. This is especially true of those issues having considerable leverage, since the investment trust shares in this position will advance proportionately more during an advancing phase of the stock market than the general list as a whole. Conversely during a period of decline they will depreciate more than the general list.

Confidence Lack Laid to Continued Deficit Financing

The following is the fifth of a series of articles on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

Government investment may lay the foundation for the reorganization by private enterprise of a depressed area or industry, so that when the investment is terminated, new and more efficient enterprises will produce wealth and provide employment.

We believe that if Government examined each of its projects to determine its effect upon the assets of the country and the productivity of private enterprise, it would remove a further cause of apprehension over the form of spending.

Even if the form of government spending is changed, lack of confidence will persist if deficit financing indefinitely continues.

The country would not be alarmed at Government spending on useful projects within the framework of a balanced budget or even if there were a real indication that the deficit was diminishing. But despite repeated assurances from the Administration that the budget would shortly be balanced, the deficit continues to persist and the public debt to increase.

As a result the opinion is widespread that the Administration and Congress have lost their political capacity to reduce expenditure. Under such conditions the increasing fear of the future prevents business enterprise from embarking upon long-range plans.

Moreover, unless Government converts a deficit into a surplus during recovery, it will not be in a position to combat a new depression when it arrives. The same considerations apply even more forcefully should the United States unhappily find itself at war during the next few years.

It may be true that at the height of a boom present tax rates might balance a budget of $9,000,000,000. But a boom period should yield a surplus making it possible to retire at least part of the debt and build up reserves for future contingencies.

As a result of the excessive level of present expenditure, it is impossible for Government to plan ahead. Even when industrial production in 1937 reached the index of 110, its highest point since 1929, revenues were less than $6,000,000,000, and the deficit for the year ending June 30, 1937, was $2,800,000,000. Unless we are willing drastically to increase taxes, an annual budget of $9,000,000,000 cannot be envisaged as a permanent policy.

Debt Reduction

Although in view of necessary expenditures on social security, farm benefits, and armaments it probably will not be possible to reduce expenditure to the $5,000,000,000 level that marked the last year of the Herbert Hoover Administration, the majority of us believe that a detailed study of the budget would indicate the possibility of substantial reductions in a number of chapters that should be fearlessly undertaken in disregard of pressure groups.

When a business enterprise is confronted with the necessity of cutting expenses, after a period of easy spending, it often improves production methods. Similarly if Government bureaus were forced to pay more attention to economy, we believe their efficiency would be improved. Carefully planned reduction in government expenditure, in our opinion, would be definitely stimulating to business.

While stressing the necessity of bringing the budget under control, we believe emphasis should be placed on raising national income, rather than on a too drastic reduction in Government expenditure irrespective of the circumstances, or an increase in tax rates that already are excessive in certain respects.

An increased national income would mean a large cut in WPA expenditure, larger tax revenues, and an improvement in the standard of living. A rising national income, accompanied by a sound fiscal policy, would revive the spirit of enterprise and give the unemployed hope of productive employment and higher wages.

The majority of us differ fundamentally from the Government-spending school in that we do not believe that the national income can be mechanically increased over a number of years by large Government expenditure.

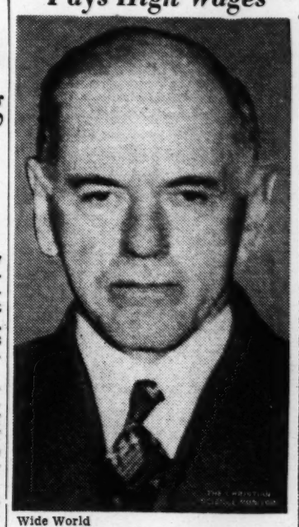
Government spending will produce the desired result only if, on the one hand, Government succeeds in restoring confidence on the part of the businessman and the investor, and if, on the other, it makes a determined attack on fundamental maladjustments in our economic system.

The greatest weakness of the Government spending school is the overemphasis it has placed on the importance of spending and its neglect of the nonmonetary obstacles to long-term recovery.

Under such conditions Government spending, like foreign loans and speculative private credits during the post-War boom period, may merely gloss over underlying maladjustments in the economic system and hide the existence of policies responsible for the stalling of the business machine. What some of these policies are we shall now proceed to examine.

[To Be Continued]

Pays High Wages



Wide World

Eugene G. Grace

President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Bethlehem Steel Workers Average Pay 91c an Hour

NEW YORK (AP)—All employees of Bethlehem Steel Corp., including office an administrative, were told by President Eugene G. Grace that they received higher average earnings per hour in 1938 than were received by employees of the United States Eteel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer.

"Figures recently published," said Mr. Grace in the corporation's annual report to employees, "show that in 1938 the average earnings per hour of Bethlehem employees were 91.2 cents compared with 90.2 cents for employees of the United States Steel Corporation. This comparison is an indication of the favorable position of Bethlehem's wage level in the stel industry."

Bethlehem's Labor Policies

Mr. Grace's comparison of Bethlehem wages with those paid by U. S. Steel attracted attention in steel quarters in view of the controversies over labor policies, particularly since the "little steel" strike in 1937 affecting Bethlehem and other smaller companies, after U. S. Steel had recognized the CIO.

The report to employees, a 16-page pamphlet, declared that Bethlehem's labor policies and industrial relations were based on "fair play, collective bargaining, mutual understanding and progressive practices."

Mr. Grace pointed out that exclusive of over 10,000 administrative, sales, supervisory, clerical and other salaried employees, Bethlehem during 1938 paid its hourly workers an average of 83.1 cents an hour compared with an average of 71.4 cents an hour paid by 25 major industries as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board. No comparison with U. S. Steel was shown in this category.

$93,000,000 Spent on Plant

The corporation, second largest producer of the industry, in the annual report to stockholders also published today, said it had spent approximately $93,000,000 the last four years improving its plant facilities.

The major units in the program, the corporation noted, have been completed, leaving only $5,155,000 in authorized construction remaining to be finished at the close of 1938.

Details of operating outlay last year disclosed the company had paid out about $1,253,639 for vacations under its plan of granting one week off with pay to all employees on the payroll for five years or more, in addition to vacations usually given white collar workers.

As previously announced, Bethlehem's 1938 net income was $5,250,239 compared with $31,819,596 in 1937. Shipments amounted to $265,999,937 against $418,556,523 the preceidng year but estimated business booked totaled $335,304,587 compared with $388,336,129 in 1937. Naval shipbuilding orders lifted bookings toward the end of the year, including a $50,000,000 battleship contract.

Carloadings Down 3.4 P. C. in Week; 9.5 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 560,609 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 25.

This was a decrease of 19,462 cars, or 3.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 48,670, or 9.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 131,784, or 19 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Decr from Last Week	Decr from Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	215,724	5,979	†19,779
Less-than-carlot merchandise	133,965	†4,285	973
Coal	131,646	†2,222	†30,033
Grain and grain products	28,885	†298	1,330
Livestock	9,935	1,185	1,515
Forest products	25,484	†1,097	335
Ore	7,884	1,060	†1,056
Coke	7,086	570	†1,945

†Increase.

British and Foreign Capital in Dominion Totals $6,765,000,000

OTTAWA (CP)—British and foreign investments in Canada at the end of 1937 totaled $6,765,000,000, while Canadian investments abroad totaled $1,757,900,000, according to a reply tabled in the House of Commons to a question by William Hayhurst, Alberto social crediter.

British investments in Canada were $2,684,800,000, and foreign investments in Canada $4,080,200,000. Canadian investments in the United Kingdom were $40,900,000, in the United States $1,097,600,000, and in other countries $619,400,000.

Of the estimated funded debt of Canadian governments and corporations held outside Canada at Dec. 31, 1937, $2,031,400,000, was held in the United States, $1,382,600,000 in the United Kingdom and $18,800,000 in other countries.

Bank of England Gains $500,000,000 By Gold Revaluation

LONDON—(AP)—The gold reserves of the Bank of England showed an increase of nearly $500,000,000—on paper—as a result of the currency and bank notes act of 1939, which became effective March 1.

The act legalized the valuation of the bank's gold stock at Wednesday's marketprice of 148 shillings, 5 pence—then, $34.78—a fine ounce. At the same time, t,he fiduciary note issue, the flexible part of the British currency not backed by gold, was reduced.

These securities were reduced by about £100,000,000—to a total of £300,000,000—because of their transfer to the exchange equalization account.

The revaluation of the gold bullion provided an increase of £94,425,000 in the worth of the gold on hand. In addition, the bank purchased £5,567,000 in gold to increase the gold stock valuation by £99,992,000.

The Bank of England statement now lists the gold bullion on hand at £227,416,000.

Your Income Tax

No. 28

Deduction for Losses Other Than From Sale or Exchange of Capital Assets

Deductions for losses are divided into four classes, and to be allowed must follow closely the wording of the income-tax law (1) in the taxpayer's trade, business, or profession; (2) in any transaction entered into for profit; (3) from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualties, or from theft; and (4) from wagering transactions.

Business losses result, usually, from the purchase and sale of merchandise. Such losses usually are ascertained by means of inventories, which are required whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue their use is necessary to determine the income of any taxpayer.

The term "transaction entered into for profit" means any kind of business proposition. For example, a taxpayer purchases an automobile to be used solely for business purposes, and which is sold at a loss. As this is a business proposition from start to finish, the loss is deductible, subject to the limitations of section 117. But if he had purchased the automobile to be used for pleasure or convenience, the deduction would not be allowed; it was not a transaction entered into for profit.

A loss sustained in the theft of an automobile purchased for pleasure or convenience is deductible, as it falls in class 3. If, because of faulty driving but not of "willful negligence," an automobile maintained for pleasure is damaged, the taxpayer may claim the loss sustained, as it comes within the meaning of the word "casualty." Where damages result from the faulty driving of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned the taxpayer is likewise deductible.

Losses from wagering transactions, whether legal or illegal, are deductible only to the extent of gains from such transactions. The excess of such losses over the gains is not deductible.

All losses are deductible only to the extent to which they are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. Deductible capital losses are further subject to the limitations of section 117.

President Allocates To Canada 86 P. C. Cattle Import Quota

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt, the State Department announced, has signed a proclamation allocating to Canada 86.2 per cent of the world quota for imports of cattle into the United States.

The quarterly quota of 60,000 head is allocated as follows:

Canada, 51,720; all other foreign countries, 8,280.

The first quarter quota already has been exhausted. The remainder of the year beginning April 1 is allocated: Canada: 142,230 head and all other foreign countries 22,770.

The trade agreement with Canada signed Nov. 17 of last year provided that not more than 225,000 head of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more may be imported from all countries in any calendar year at a duty of 1½ cents a pound and that not more than 60,000 head may be imported in any quarter year.

Imports above these amounts are dutiable at 3 cents a pound.

The trade agreement provided that, if Canada, following consultation with the United States Government requested allocation of the tariff quota for heavy cattle, the United States Government would take the necessary steps to allocate the quota.

Big Argentine Wheat Crop Seen for 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture received a prediction that the Argentine wheat crop for 1939 would total approximately 320,000,000 bushels.

This estimate, made by the Argentine Government, represented an increase of about 4,000,000 bushels over a previous estimate issued last December. Such a crop would be second only to the all-time record of 349,000,000 bushels produced in 1929. Last year's crop, which was damaged by unfavorable weather, amounted to only 185,000,000 bushels.

The Department estimated Argentina would have 229,000,000 bushels available for export this year.

German Steel Firm Extends Interest Resumption Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United Steel Works Corporation of Germany announced that its offer, published on Feb. 1, 1939, to resume interest payments in dollars, at a reduced rate, on four issues of direct and assumed obligations, outstanding in the amount of approximately $36,000,000, has been extended from Feb. 28 to March 31.

The issues included in the offer are United Steel Works Corporation 25-year 6½ per cent sinking fund debentures, Series A, with warrants for contingent additional interest, due 1947; and Rheinelbe Union 20-year 7 per cent sinking fund mortgage bonds due 1946.

The company also announces that it is prepared to exchange bonds or debentures of any of these issues which have been called for redemption for a like principal amount of uncalled bonds or debentures of the same issue, so that the holders thereof may take advantage of the offer.

Schroder Trust Company, New York, is depositary in the United States for holders desiring to accept the offer.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

1864—75 YEARS OF SERVICE—1939

165 Dudley Street, Roxbury

INTEREST BEGINS MARCH 15

Deposits received by mail.

★1897★

September first marked the opening of America's first subway constructed for trolley car operation. Although many merchants and citizens signed a petition in the spring of 1894 declaring that the proposed subway would be ruinous to business and fail to relieve traffic congestion, the subsequent removal of surface cars proved an immediate success in improving traffic conditions on Boylston and Tremont Streets and without disturbing retail business.

It was a different world in 1897 when America's first trolley car subway opened in Boston—a slower moving age, when life was less complex and the successful management of property a comparatively simple matter. People of means today are confronted with many perplexing problems of investment, taxes, bookkeeping and accounting which are making the personal supervision of their property increasingly difficult.

The selection of investments and all other matters that render the management of property so complex today can be delegated to this Company under an Agency Account or a Trust.

Investment and Management of Property

Agent ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMPLISHED woman, understanding children, experienced in household management, desires position in motherless home; will go anywhere; references exchanged. Box E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR SOLID SILVER WARE brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assurance of highest price! DANIEL SEIDLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Represenative, CAP. 0937.)

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's sunny outside office, 19th floor, 11 West 42nd; full or part time. Telephone Circle 6-6519.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; full time or half time; every convenience; outside light. Write Box G-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PERSONAL SERVICES

FOUNDATION garments repaired, altered and laundered; prices reasonable. MRS. KATHERINE CLARKE BUTCHER, Lexington, Mass. 1842-W.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO GEORGE'S REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK TUBES TESTED FREE 171A Mass., Boston CIR. 6913

REPAIRING

CELLARS waterproofed, ceilings repaired by experienced workmen; reasonable; work guaranteed. Box B-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Exclusive home for paying guests; newly decorated; excellent meals; near station. 220 Prospect Ave. Oakwood 3359.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 6 Gloucester St.—Quiet location, near esplanade; attractive front room with running water; good river view; shower baths, housekeeping privileges; also smaller room; reasonable.

BOSTON, 103 Gainsboro St., S. 1—Cheerful, sunny home for rest and study; homelike atmosphere, pleasant surroundings. Mrs. M. Dodge.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator, comfortable furnished room newly decorated; good closet. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, attractive rooms, permanent or transient; kitchen privileges. Com. 9409. M. PEAKES.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Unusually large room; twin beds; private entrance; elevator apt.; residential section; near church, transit, 10 min. to World's Fair. Ind. 3-0319, evenings 6-7.

LARGE double room, front, $7; single $5; near Columbia; conveniences. 502 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 2 A).

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th (Apt. 5 E)—Exceptionally desirable front, 2 beds; others $3.50 up. Seen appreciated.

N. Y. C.—Sunny, airy, furnished; 3-room suite, large kitchen, private bath; suitable 2, 3 (elevator); $15. 603 West 111th. 4-E.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Sunny, medium, single bedroom, $5; close subway; Drive; Columbia; elevator; evenings. Mo 2-2654.

N. Y. C., 171 West 71st (Broadway)—Single, double; with, without private bath, piano; near Christian Science churches. PALMER.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave. (95th St.)—Lovely room, first floor; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. YOUNG.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING SALESMEN

The Osborne Company, manufacturers of Art Calendars, Direct-by-Mail Campaigns and Advertising Specialties, has opening for salesmen in Boston territory. Standard contract offers full-time, profitable employment on commission for men with selling ability. For appointment write to A. G. Maxham, District Manager, Room #201, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., or telephone Capitol 9156.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION wishes position; capable, willing. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPETENT, experienced bookkeeper-stenographer-cashier needs position; accustomed to all details of office work. Com 8683 (Boston).

SECRETARY - stenographer - receptionist, experienced and competent, thoroughly familiar with office routine. Write Box C-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHER wishes work with children or as companion. Plaza 5-7184 or write Box R-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

NATIONAL VAN LINES INC. COAST TO COAST. Full or part Return Loads. All points to U. S. (EST. 37 YRS.) Insured HUB. 4535 BEA. 0262 Nights-Sun. 12 PARK SQ.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MARLBOROUGH ST.—Living room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath, elevator; low price $75 for immediate occupancy. DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN 5 ARLINGTON STREET COM. 4430

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Available April 1, 3-room apartment, bath, open porch; 2nd floor, private dwelling; garage; adults. Phone before 10 and after 6. Bronxville 3568.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Moulton's Auto Service

43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass. Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns. Suits. Remodelling. Prices Reasonable

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker, Westchester County; two adults, child, $30 monthly; give full particulars. Box D-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest Home for rest and study. Care if needed. Booklets. AMBER C. DOW. 473 Waltham St. Tel. W. N. 3384 West Newton, Mass.

THE MAPLES BROOKLINE, MASS. A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELLS RIVER, VT.—Modern house on state highway; 40 acres including woodland, pastures, gardens and lawn; barn and chicken house; 1½ miles from church and school. Address G. E. MOORE, R. F. D. #1, Springfield, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

LUND Jeweler-Watchmaker Dependable Repairing 222 Clarendon St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

General Classified

FOR SALE

SEA ISLAND, GEORGIA

FOR SALE—Charming home locatel 75 yds. from beach, 2 minutes by motor from Cloister Hotel; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, glassed-in sun porch, living room, downstairs lavatory, dining room, kitchen, double garage and servants' room with bath; newly decorated and fully furnished; price and plans on request. Owner: MRS. GEORGE SHAW GREENE, 131 N. Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio, or Sea Island, Georgia.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

START own business at home. Attractive commissions selling guaranteed quality hosiery. Free sales outfit. Silver Lady Company, Dept. 100, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THE GENTLE ART OF SINGING
SUPER DICTION
EDNA MUNRO ROBB STUDIO
144 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Cl 5-8064

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 86 Boylston Street, Boston

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's., N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939. screens repaired; Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900. Milford 1800 Fram. 3131 Worcester 4-2897

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display
295 Broadway Arl. 2433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington.

BELMONT

GREER'S
Cor. Beech and Trapelo Road Bel. 4185
Shore Haddock, lb..... 9c
Fresh Opened Oysters, lb..29c and 39c
Fresh Scallops, lb.....29c
Fresh Eastern Halibut.....39c
Lobsters, Shrimp, Filet of Sole, Cotuit Oysters

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Commercial and Social
STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Unusual Greeting Cards
LITTLE BUILDING STATIONERY SHOP
HELEN J. KEYES
89 BOYLSTON ST., 2nd Floor

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
NEW SPRING SUITS
in Every Manner
from 10.95 up

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY ON QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS!

See us before you buy your portable typewriter. Generous cash allowance on used typewriters.
DERRY, INC.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP 8371
1326 Beacon St., Brookline LON 1156

Fresh Flowers Daily
From Our Greenhouses at
BEACONSFIELD FLORIST
We can supply floral decorations for all occasions
Longwood 5983 1643 Beacon St.

CAMBRIDGE

BOSTONIAN SHOES
for Men
In all models—for street, sport and dress wear.
$7.50—$10.00
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 4794-W
9 a. m.-12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2508
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

THE POWELL PRINTING COMPANY
34 Brattle Street, Harvard Square
Printing
Quality—Service—Dependability
TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

FRESH POND MARKETS
Week-End Special
Holland Butter, 2 lb. roll.....61c
Fresh Farm Eggs, 3 doz.....1.00
Fresh Daily
Cambridge 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
High Pressure Greasing on Inside
Amoco Gas and Oils
Harvard Service Station
104 Mt. Auburn St., Brattle Sq. Tro. 1500

ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
FURNITURE
Repairing—Reupholstering
MATTRESS WORK
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

George H. Stockwell
The Cambridge Grocer
For the Nationally Advertised Products in this paper.

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily.
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON. 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

GEISHECKER'S
MID-WINTER CLEARANCE
577 High St., Phone 0817, Dedham

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

St. Patrick's Day
Greeting Cards, Tally Cards, Place Cards, Party Decorations
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. Stationers

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY
1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD

(Continued)

ROSSCRAFT FLOWERS
"Natural Beauty Plus Artistry"
60 Federal Street Dial 5611

COAL COKE
FUEL OILS
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"friendly service"
GREENFIELD

NEW! . . . 6-Way
HERCO FLOOR LAMPS
Giving 3 degrees of direct and 3 degrees of indirect light. A regular $12.95 value. $9.95
Complete with bulbs and shade.
WILSON'S

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

NOYES OIL SERVICE
LEONARD G. NOYES
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Burner Installation and Service
TEL. 3170 and 6776-J

H. R. NOYES DAIRY
MILK—CREAM
3 S. Central St., Bradford Tel. 2734

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Let us call for your washing.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

HINGHAM

Clean, Sweet, and White!

It's Just Come from the
HINGHAM LAUNDRY
Hing. 0790
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

HOLYOKE

Take the NATURAL way to be stylish and comfortable with Smart, Trim
NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

LAWRENCE

VACATION WEEK SALE
Girls' Cotton Dresses
Swing Style Prints 66c
Fourth Floor
Cherry & Webb's

Eggs—Poultry
Broilers Now Ready
dressed to your order.
Deliveries—Lawrence and surrounding towns.
PAUL JONES
250 Farnum Street, No. Andover, Mass.
Tel. Lawrence 28963

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES
scented with
Old Spice

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064

Bateman's
Our Lexington Day Specials are skirts and sweaters in the lovely Spring pastels for $1.77 each; Curtains, ruffled and plain, 77c; men's 25c hose, 17c
1785 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0223

R. E. SCRIBNER
INCORPORATED
Native Fowl (5 lbs. ave. wt.).....35c. lb.
Florida Indian River Juice Oranges.....19c doz.
Florida Indian River Grapefruit.....6 for 25c
Selected Calif. Pascal Celery Hearts.....19c bch.
California Cauliflowers (large, firm, white heads).....25c and 30c ea.
Bruce's Texas Grapefruit Juice: lge. 46-oz. tin 21c

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 4399-M
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Water Damage Sale
Continuing Through Saturday

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

(Continued)

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
•
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Busy Basement
Annual Spring Sale of Fine Silk Hosiery
Now Going On

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

PYREX
Ovenware and Flameware
Ovenware for oven use only, and Flameware for top-of-the-stove use. PYREX Ovenware and Flameware are covered by REPLACEMENT if broken while being used according to PYREX directions.
5c to $5.00
Goddard Bros.
Market Street, Lynn, Mass.
Telephone Breakers 3737

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1939
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Final Cleanup
MISSES' and WOMEN'S
WINTER COATS
HALF PRICE
Plain or Fur Trimmed.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

THE PARISIAN
DRY CLEANING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Breakers 1970

MALDEN

Have Your Used Fur Coats Made Into Fur Capes at
WESSELL FUR SHOP
We Also Make Scarfs
Cloth Coats Cleaned and Relined
NO TELEPHONE
488 Main Street Malden, Mass.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 0800

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

L. S. PHILBRICK
RADIO ENGINEER
RADIO SERVICE
TEL. MEL. 1734-W

Holden's Taxi
MELROSE
2700
1 Passenger—25c 2-4 Passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Pattee Corset Shop

New Line of Sweaters, Matching Skirts and Blouses
523 MAIN STREET
Mel. 2134

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oliver E. Hawes Co.
415 Franklin St.
Phones 3400-1-2-3

MILFORD

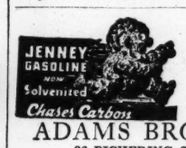
FUEL—OIL—RANGE
COAL—COKE
Phone Milford 940
Barney Coal Co.

NEEDHAM

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618



Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET

Silo Serviced Coal and Coke
Free from Ice, Snow and Moisture
Dry Screened—Dry Weighed
WHETTON'S
904 Gt. Plain Ave. Need. 0967—0380

CROSSMAN'S
NEED. 0012
We Highly Recommend
Capeland Fish or Clam Chowder
Use equal quantity milk—small serves 3, large serves 8.
10 oz. 15c 28 oz. 31c

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedfo Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Bush & Co., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TRUCO GASOLINE
TEXACO, TYDOL and
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

Sportswear
including the
Latest Spring Fashions
in Skirts, Blouses and Sweaters
BELL SHOPS
23 Pleasant Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kinney
Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON—AUBURNDALE

Le Baron Hardware Co.
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Glass Paint Varnish Lacquer Brushes
2088A Commonwealth Avenue

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

PLUMBING AND HEATING
New Installations—Repair Work
See Our New Display Room
G. WILBUR THOMPSON
80 Langley Rd.—Cen. New. 0400

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
ELECTRICAL WORK
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

CHEVROLET
NEW 1939 CHEVROLET
Delivered as low as $675
ASK FOR MR. R. R. ROSS
W. E. CASHMAN CO.
788 Beacon St. Cen. New. 5340
"O. K. Guaranteed Used Cars"

Refreshing Spring Hair Styling
MADAME RUTH
BEAUTY SALON
36 Langley Road Cen. New. 0607

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
In Prices of American made Cameras including Kodaks.
Atwood's Camera Shops
91 Union St., Newton Centre
279 Walnut St., Newtonville

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

LARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Hardware Building
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

The Middle Door
1188 Walnut St.
Gifts
Gift Wrappings
Distinctive and Inspirational Greeting Cards
New Leather Novelties

NEWTONVILLE

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1337

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Ideal Beauty Salon
Specializing in
PERMANENTS
Tel. WES. NEW. 3228
977 Washington St., opp. Fire Station

NORTHAMPTON

FUEL—OIL—RANGE
COAL—COKE
W. N. Potter Grain Stores, Inc.
NORTHAMPTON
HADLEY FLORENCE
Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
80 GROVE ST DIAL 2-3733

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products. Milk, Cream and Pure Delicious Ice Cream.
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

New and Daniels
139 South St.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. 9575
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Verified Lubrication
Atlas Tires, Batteries and Accessories

Prompt delivery on coal orders to finish the Winter with.
Famous D. & H. Anthracite
Cooper Coal Co.
37 FENN STREET

You're invited to come in and inspect our
New Spring Suits and Topcoats
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

KULDA'S
Salted Nuts
38 South Street

Berkshire Headquarters for
No-Mend Hosiery
in new shades for Spring.
$1.00 and $1.35 the pair.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

HARRIETS
Beauty Shop
Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
28 Edward Ave. Dial 8183

QUINCY

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

REMICK'S
Annual Boys'
WEEK—SALE!
March 10-18

DON'T WEAR A SOILED HAT
Send Yours to Us to Be Cleansed
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD
PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moore Printing Co., Inc.
JOB PRINTING
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Highland Beauty Salon
All Branches of Beauty Culture
OPEN EVENINGS
For appointment call Som. 0770
138 Highland Ave., Opp. Sycamore St.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member, International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3870

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

See Your Milk
Perfected—Visit
Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

WELLESLEY

A REAL BARGAIN!
'36 Oldsmobile . . . 2-door trunk sedan . . . completely overhauled . . . brakes relined . . . excellent tires . . . $420
Ford—Mercury—Zephyr—Lincoln
WELLESLEY MOTOR SALES CO.
Ford
Russell Burnett, Prop.
475 Washington St. Wel. 2700

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY
(Continued)

Try "CLEMENT'S" Brand
Specialties
Toilet Accessories • Cleansing Tissue
Candy • Ice Cream
THE
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

★ **STAR MARKET CO.**
● Rib Roast of Beef, 27c and 33c
● Mid-Winter Canned Foods
Sale Now Going On
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

BEAUTY CULTURE
in all its branches
We specialize in white hair
permanent waving
Wellesley Hills
Beauty Salon
FLORENCE PATERSON, Proprietor
302 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Square
Wellesley 0549 Opposite Clock Tower

Bendsley's
Try Our
LUNCHEON
Special:
Ice Creams and Candies

GULF
Douglas S. Turner
Gulf Oil Service
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike
Wellesley 1840
For economy and easier winter driving, let us winter-condition your car.
GOOD GULF LUBRICATION • ACCESSORIES • GOODRICH TIRES. BATTERIES. HEATERS

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

Ready to Use or Put Away
South Weymouth Laundry and Cleansing Company
TEL. WEY. 2300

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Certified Cleaning
Only High Quality Work is done here
We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us
60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
SUNNYSIDE
GREEN HOUSES
2 Boxford St.
Dial 2-4667

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161
Wedding Invitations
and ANNOUNCEMENTS
Correct in every detail.
Greeting Cards for Every Occasion.
Davis & Banister, Inc.
24 PEARL STREET, WORCESTER

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 feet up—grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 85/- to 70/-; illus. tariff "W V."

HASTINGS, Sussex — Board residence, bed and breakfast; quiet district, near Alexander Park, mile from sea. Redworth, 23 Blacklands Drive.

WEST WORTHING—To let combined furnished room with board; quiet home in good locality. Melrose Lodge, Wykeham Road.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PARKSTONE, Dorset — Comfortable home offered children all ages; all loving care. Mrs. and Miss Bridgland, Woodlands, Copse Close.

FLATS TO LET

LILLIPUT, Parkstone, Dorset—Modern unfurnished flat; panoramic views Poole Harbour, Purbecks, Sandbanks; 2 bedrooms, small dining-room divided by large glass doors opening into large sunny lounge; well-equipped kitchen, refrigerator, excellent bathroom; constant hot water; central heating; inclusive £125 p. a.; garage available; shops, bus stop, handy; near Christian Science church. THOMPSON, "Marrington," Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset. Telephone, Bournemouth 392.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PIANO—Upright Grand, rosewood; practically new, £10. Mrs. Maudsley, 5, Ashburnham Avenue, Harrow, Middx. Phone Harrow 2368.

HOUSES FOR SALE

KENT, England—Country house, extensive view, 25 miles London; 4½ acres; extra land optional. Box W-1295, BCM/CSM, London.

SUTTON, Surrey—Detached house, very nice situation, near bus route; 4 bedrooms, large reception room; nice garden, garage. FRY, 59, Chiltern Road.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two manual pneumatic organ. 15 stops. Lead 400. HAYTER, Letchworth, Herts.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

PARKSTONE, Dorset.—FURNISHED attractive house, well situated; 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms (hot and cold water); garden; garage; 3 months or longer from May; 4 guineas weekly. Drury Murree Cottage.

SUSSEX—Furnished. "Bide-a-Wee"; charming bungalow, 2 bedrooms, could sleep 7. Geyser, company's water, garage; close private sandy beach near Bognor Regis; reasonable terms, including Easter. Apply Styran, 17 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5.

KENNELS

Musbury Castle Kennels
DACHSHUNDS, Cockers, Schnauzers, other breeds; boarding, stripping; tested foods. Higher Plymouth Rd. Totnes, Devon. Phone Totnes 2239

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

COULSDON, Surrey—"The Nest." 28 Brighton Road. Comfortable home for one or two guests, or rooms with or without service; large garden, garage. Phone Uplands 2779.

HOVE, Sussex—Comfortable sitting room, 1-2 bed; gas meter; coal fire; private house, garden; central; full board 3½ gns.; partial, 3 gns. Box W-329, BCM/CSM, London.

SEAFORD, Sussex — Superior accommodation; minute sea, and bus; private house offered few paying guests; suit family. Apply Mrs. Stump, "Manora," Connaught Road.

SOMPTING near Worthing; comfortable home, moderate terms, close Downs; suit lady. Miss B. Turner, 33 Sedbury Road.

SURREY (near Epsom)—Delightful home for 2 business girls or friends; garden, tennis. Ashtead 173. Box W-1056, BCM/CSM, London.

WEST WORTHING — Near sea, gardens; comfortable family home; sunny; children welcomed. 2, Hythe Close. 'Phone 1065.

WORTHING SUNNYCROFT Guest House, St. George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/- Mrs Proxbrook

PLUMBING AND HEATING

POOLE, Dorset—HEATING and SANITARY Engineers, Plumbers, Decorators. We repair or renew anything. HASKINS & SHERWOOD, Poole 263.

POST VACANT

MASTER coeducational preparatory school, Latin, geography, school certificate standard, help games; Christian Scientist preferred, Box W-1287, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—Responsible maid required, good cook; good wages; bed-sittingroom; daily maid employed. MRS GREIG, Gwent, East Horsley.

SUSSEX—Wanted good working housekeeper. Write Advertiser: 56 Holland Park Avenue, London, W. 11.

POST WANTED

LADY BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER—Able prepare accounts, wages, balance sheets, desires position. Mayne, 71 Rosehill Road, Ipswich.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Freehold property overlooking Sussex Downs; 8 miles Brighton; comprising eleven roomed house, very large outbuildings, garage and gardens; suitable for private or business purposes; great possibilities. Box W-1297, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS CAMBERLEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Lovell & Co LIMITED
Telephone 463 ESTD 1879
79 & 11 SMITH STREET, *Guernsey*
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

LE RICHE'S STORES Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
OXO
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Exclusive Coats, Gowns and Millinery
Evelyn Davis.
PARIS HOUSE Tel. Bexhill 426

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

ALLIED PUBLICITY SERVICES
(B'ham) Ltd.
39, Corporation Street, Birmingham 2
Experts in:—
• ENVELOPE ADDRESSING
• FACSIMILE LETTERS
• PRINTING and POSTERS
May we quote you for your next scheme? Estimates free.
Phone MIDland 1097

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS *at the*
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

BOURNEMOUTH'S PREMIER FURNISHING STORE
Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms. Bargain floor. Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel.: 512 also at London, Southampton, Southbourne

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
THE STORE FOR VALUE and SERVICE
Established nearly 50 years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds. Wool in all shades.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4557

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Nr. Five Ways
Phone WINTON 2247

W.A.M. TYRE c/o 29 Ashley Rd, Boscombe 2258.
ANY MAKE of TYRE supplied
TYRES

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

COLLENET & CO.
13. THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
853 Wimborne Road, Moordown

Our 5-guinea business Suit is unbeatable
Ask for patterns
F T. EDE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
88b. WIMBORNE ROAD

BRIGHTON and HOVE

SOFT WATER LAUNDRIES Ltd.
specialise in blankets and all spring cleaning
ROBERTSON ROAD
BRIGHTON 5
TEL. PRESTON 2331
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

Phone Hove 4386
CORNFORD BROS.
GENERAL and COMMERCIAL
PRINTERS
71, George Street, Hove, Sussex

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For
FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 3283 HOVE

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE
(Continued)

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

BRISTOL

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in this City manufacturing Bread with this process.

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
338 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

Most Becoming!
Each Hat in the Varied Collection *of*
SPRING MODELS
Sizes 6½ to 7¼. From 3/11 to 29/6. The Newest in Undies, Gloves, Gowns, Showerproofs, etc.
A Visit Is Well Worth While— or Phone 24200
MARY
(M. G. Bond)
52 REDCLIFF HILL. Opp. Church

For GOWNS MILLINERY
Underwear, Hosiery, and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road
Horfield Telephone 44836

HENRY WALL
MEN'S WEAR *Specialist*
HATS, HOSIERY, TAILORING
Agent for AQUASCUTUM COATS
212, CHELTENHAM ROAD and 163, GLOUCESTER ROAD
PHONE 45642

TAYLOR'S
of College Green, Bristol, and South Parade, Weston-super-Mare
"For Everything That's New in Fashions and Fabrics"

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

For GOOD USED CARS
PASSEY MOTORS
KELLAWAY AVENUE, Bristol 7
Tel: 44036 (2 lines)
Stocking Agents for:
Studebaker, Wolseley, Standard, Hillman, Morris, Austin, Riley. Any Make Supplied. Repairs by Skilled Mechanics.

GILBERT C. SKINNER
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Riding Outfitter
Westbury-on-Trym Tel. 67170

When looking for your
Spring Ensemble
visit
BROWNLOW'S
PARK STREET
Suits, Coats and Two-Piece
Branch Shop, Edith Maude, Zetland Road

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
96A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

For Reception of American Broadcast Consult
Bristol East Radio Ltd.
45 North View, Westbury Park
HEAD OFFICE:
6 and 7 Lower Arcade, Bristol, 1.

MUNDY & CO.
68 QUEENS ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel. 24960

Loose Cover and Curtain Estimates in Liberty Fabrics
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Massingham 63 Queen's Rd. Bristol. 8

Marsh's
LADIES' TAILORING
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

FRANCES HYETT
MILLINERY
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 33664

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

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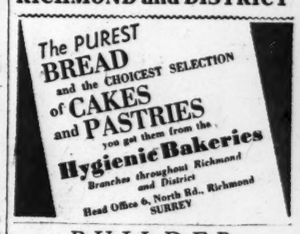
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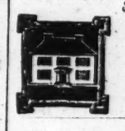
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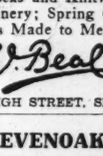
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Daily Features Page

Roger P. Scroggins

Gussie Shows Scroggins Her Friends

Mr. Scroggins smiled approvingly as he rested his paws on his cane and looked from one to the other of his feathered friends—sparrows and pigeons who were sunning themselves on Lafayette Mall.

"Fib, young man!" Scroggins bowed to the chieftain of the sparrows.

"Florrie!" He bowed twice to that personage, who inclined her head, slightly and winked.

"And—" Scroggins raised his hat to a stranger.

"This is Gussie," said Fib, seeing his old friend's hesitation.

Scroggins swept his hat almost to the ground. "Welcome to Boston Common, Gussie."

Fib chattered excitedly. "Gussie, as she sits there, looks like a pigeon, doesn't she?"

Scroggins smiled at the newcomer.

Gussie settled on the water.

"She has the look of an old friend," said Scroggins.

"She isn't a pigeon," said Fib in great excitement. "She's a gull, and she lives on the water as easily as on land."

Gussie nodded. "And, Mr. Scroggins, I'd like to show you my friends."

Mr. Scroggins said he'd be delighted. So they started off; and in a few minutes they were looking at the broad face of water in the Basin. Bobbing here and there were gulls, so many that Mr. Scroggins said he wondered if anyone could count them. Gussie said she never had known of anyone wanting to count them, and Florrie, at this remark, winked tremendously.

"Can you sit on the water?" Scroggins said to Gussie.

In reply, the gull rose into the air. Fib and Florrie also took wing. Gussie flew straight to the water and settled herself cozily upon it. Florrie and Fib kept on flying, round and round. In a few minutes Gussie left the water and flew back, with Fib and Florrie.

"And you were quite comfortable, there on the water?" asked Mr. Scroggins.

"Oh, quite," said the gull.

"And you, Fib, you didn't care to try it?"

Fib shook his head.

"As for you, Florrie?"

"The gulls can have the water," said Florrie.

Everyone laughed; and Gussie brought over some of her friends. Scroggins asked them questions about water, and they answered all of them willingly. What interested the Commoners most was to learn that there is food to be found in water.

"Still it wouldn't do you any good," said Scroggins, "to find food in water if. . . ."

He didn't finish because Gussie and each of her friends flew to the water, picked out food that was floating there, and brought it to where the Commoners watched.

"We eat it mostly on the land," Gussie explained.

Scroggins said he thought that was a good arrangement.

George L. Moore.

Party Fun

Garbled Fun

Let paper and pencil be distributed among the guests, who are divided into two groups, the members of one being asked each to write the name of a well-known person (known either to the groups or to the general public), while the other section must describe an absurd situation or activity (such as directing traffic in a ballet skirt; haranguing a school of fish on Prohibition; or eating a plate of soup while walking around the deck of an ocean liner.)

Amusement results when the "activity" group has handed its papers to the "personal" group, who then read both aloud, finding, perhaps, a Dictator pushing a chair in which rides a Bathing Beauty, or kissing the hand of a cowboy at a Rodeo!

The possibilities of this game are numerous when extended to include topics such as foods or articles of clothing—it might even be useful in enabling those playing it to discover some really interesting ideas!
—K. G. R., New York.

Signposts along the King's Highway

And he said unto them, Ye will surely say unto me this proverb, Physician, heal thyself: whatsoever we have heard done in Capernaum, do also here in thy country.
—Luke 4:23.

The Tranquil Side of the Chinese Scene

Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Los Angeles

Left: A Lull in the Unceasing War Against the Invader Finds This Soldier Placidly Knitting. Center: Typical Scene in Chungking, Szechuan. Right: Chinese Boy Contemplates the Weight of a Bucket.

In Lighter Vein

Co-operation

Panting and perspiring, two Irishmen on a tandem bicycle at last got to the top of the steep hill.

"That was a stiff climb, Pat," said the first.

"Sure and it was that," said Pat. "And if I hadn't kept the brake on we would have gone backward."—Grit.

Diet Note

Once after a rehearsal of one of his early plays, Booth Tarkington overheard two actresses arguing.

Finally the leading lady, an extremely slender damsel, said haughtily, "Remember, please, that I am the star!"

"Yes," replied the other, "I know you're the star; but you would look better, my dear, if you were a little meteor."

"Half Right"

Lincoln enjoyed shaking hands with those who called on him; but sometimes when he was more than a little busy or tired, this ceremony was omitted.

At one of the President's receptions, an elderly gentleman, much disappointed at not having shaken hands with Mr. Lincoln, waved his hat and called out, "Mr. President, I'm from up in York State where we believe that the Lord Almighty and Abraham Lincoln are going to save the country."

Lincoln smiled and said, "My friend, you're half right."

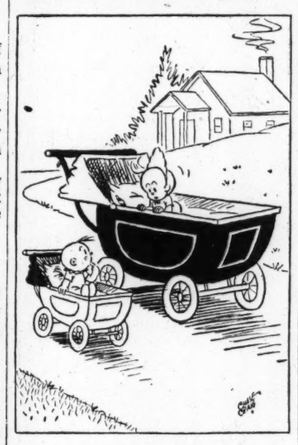
Daily Anecdote

Stealing Thunder

To the manager of Drury Lane Theater, John Dennis (Eighteenth century English critic and dramatist) delivered, with high hopes and a special thunder effect, a new play he fondly believed would be the hit of the century. The manager rejected the play, but kept the sound effect for use in his production of "Macbeth."

"They won't act my play," Dennis complained, "but they steal my thunder"—thus proving himself not only the inventor of a sound effect but of a useful expression.

Little Chauncey



"Mater buys all my things large, so I can grow up to them."

Cultivate Forbearance

Never rail nor taunt. The one is rude, the other scornful—and both evil.—Anon.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Phrase 'In Apple-Pie Order' Originated?

"Apple-pie order" means prim and precise order; as, for example, when Scott writes (in "Lockhart's Life"), "The children's garden is in apple-pie order."

It has been thought possible that the expression may have come from the old French phrase *cap-a-pie*, meaning "from head to foot," or "thoroughly equipped." This phrase still persists in modern French in the form *de pied en cap*, "from head to foot." The chief doubt cast on this explanation is raised by the fact that no instance has been discovered in which *cap-a-pie* has been combined with "order."

An old dictionary of slang, by Barrère and Leland, offers another thought on the subject. "Order," they say, "is an old word for 'row,' and a properly made apple pie had, of old, always an order, or row, of regularly cut turrets, or an exactly divided border." Pies are seldom thus geometrically precise in England today, but some apple-pie artists in the United States still prepare the apple segments in orderly rows.

By a slightly roundabout reasoning, still others hold that the phrase may be traced to the French *nappes pliées* (or *nap-pe-pli*, as it is sometimes rendered), meaning "folded linen" or, by extension, "neat as folded linen." This is very likely the origin of the expression "apple-pie bed," meaning one made up by a practical joker in such a manner that the folds of the sheet make it impossible for the occupant of the

bed to get his feet down to the footboard.

If none of the foregoing possibilities happen to strike your fancy, you will find plenty of company if you decide that the expression may be a corruption of the Greek names for the first two letters of the alphabet, *Alpha, Beta*. Thus, the expression would mean as orderly and regular as the letters of the alphabet, which, it must be admitted, is definitely in apple-pie order.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Credit to Cash

Muncie, Ind.

A grocer of this vicinity felt that conditions in his business demanded a change from a credit to cash basis. However, while this change seemed imperative, he hesitated because he knew that many of his customers were not in position to pay cash. The week's wages were generally spent before they were received.

With the good of the customer and the store in mind, he decided on a plan. Each customer who came to pay his bill was told of the plan to do thereafter only a cash business. Then the grocer said, "Now you have come in to pay your bill but I am not going to accept the payment. Take the amount you were going to pay me and use it for groceries for the next period before your pay day. On the old bill, pay just whatever you can—10 cents, 25 cents, $1—no matter how little, and don't worry about how long it takes to get it paid off."

The grocer did not lose any of his old customers. And it is pleasant to add that his business has increased; and he not only has dispensed with the difficult problem of credit, but he has given many of his customer-friends an opportunity to handle their affairs in a more businesslike manner.

It's Ours to Do

In doing what we ought we deserve no praise, because it is our duty.—Augustine.

No Way to Teach Love

Persecution is a bad and indirect way to plant religion.—Sir Thomas Browne.

They Are All Arts

There is an art of reading, as well as an art of thinking and an art of writing.—Isaac D'Israeli.

Quotation for Today

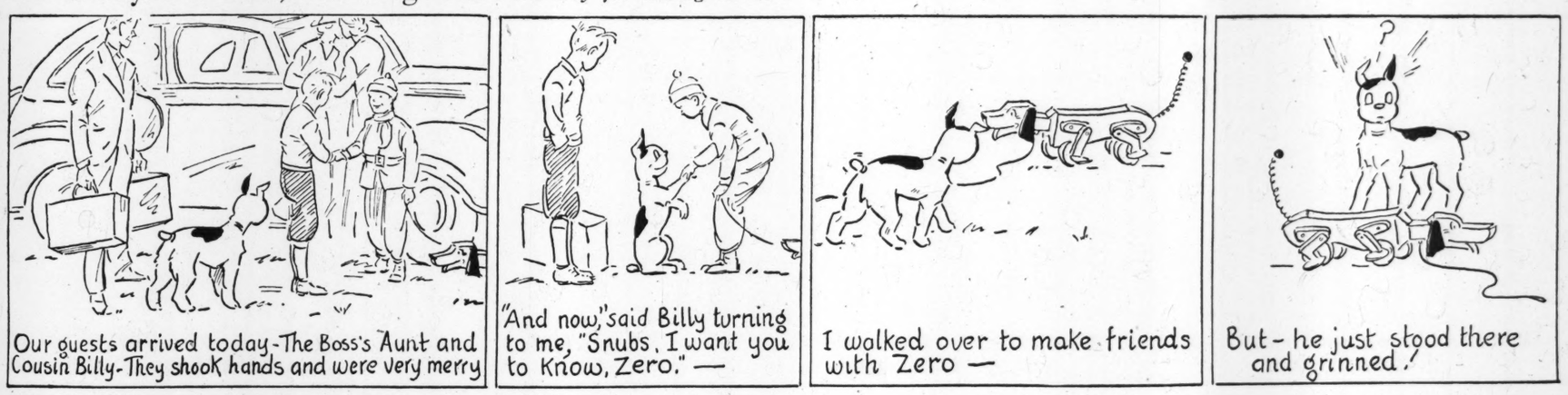
TODAY I will look for the pleasant things and tell them to others.
—Anon.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bathtub Maneuvers*

By Le Pelley

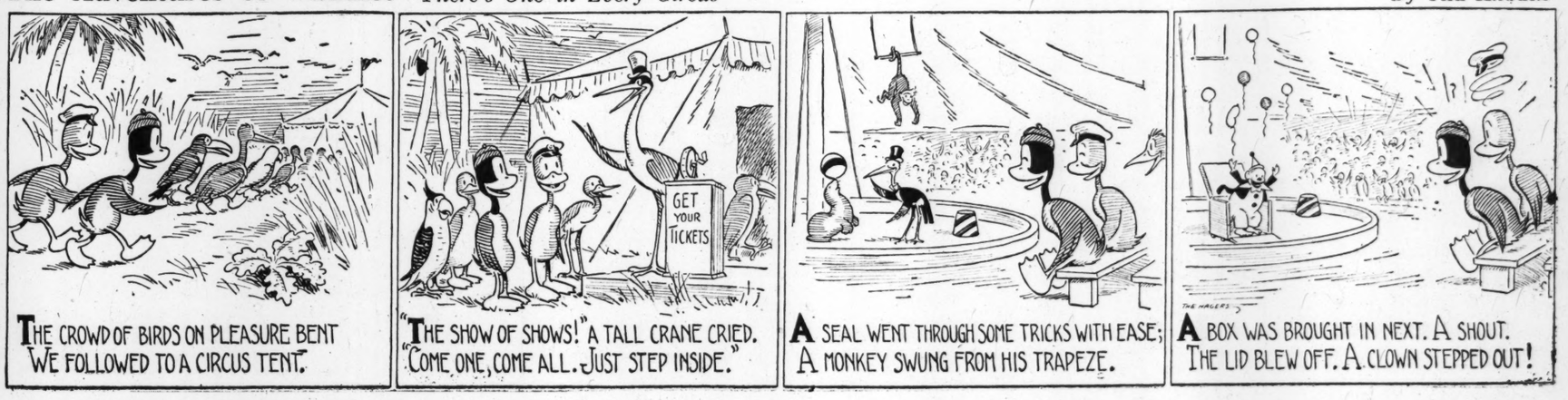
BENJAMIN! ARE YOU STILL IN THAT BATHTUB?
TUM TE TUM TE TUM
YES SIR!
AFTER IT'S SO HARD TO GET YOU INTO THE TUB, WHY IS IT SO HARD TO GET YOU OUT?
WELL.. THERE'S A STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND I HAVE TO GET THE WHOLE FLEET INTO HONOLULU !!
WHERE IS THE FLEET NOW? IT MAY INTEREST YOU TO KNOW I'M WAITING TO TAKE A BATH!
ALL RIGHT POP— I'LL GET OUT RIGHT NOW—
YOU CAN BRING THE FLEET IN....
?
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's No Way for a Dog to Act!*


Our guests arrived today-The Boss's Aunt and Cousin Billy-They shook hands and were very merry
"And now," said Billy turning to me, "Snubs, I want you to know, Zero." —
I walked over to make friends with Zero —
But-he just stood there and grinned!

The Adventures of Waddles—*There's One in Every Circus*

By The Hagers


THE CROWD OF BIRDS ON PLEASURE BENT WE FOLLOWED TO A CIRCUS TENT.
"THE SHOW OF SHOWS!" A TALL CRANE CRIED. "COME ONE, COME ALL. JUST STEP INSIDE."
GET YOUR TICKETS
A SEAL WENT THROUGH SOME TRICKS WITH EASE; A MONKEY SWUNG FROM HIS TRAPEZE.
A BOX WAS BROUGHT IN NEXT. A SHOUT. THE LID BLEW OFF. A CLOWN STEPPED OUT!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

150 Years of Self-Government

TOMORROW the Congress of the United States observes its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The handful of men who gathered at the temporary capital in New York on March 4, 1789, to mark time awaiting a quorum could give but a hesitant and feeble start to the processes of representative government, but those processes gained strength during the ensuing session and during succeeding generations. They have come down to present-day America as a priceless heritage.

Indeed, through the shadow of political form we see the substance of self-rule as having a diviner origin and giving expression to the dignity of man. Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder of The Christian Science Monitor, described this heritage and its proper use in the words:

> God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love.

The best of human governments throughout the ages have endeavored so to rule as to bring out the maximum of good—in other words, to govern as they believe God would govern. This effort has gone astray at times. But now with wider freedom of thought has come a conviction that the people at large have a right to be consulted as to what is their conception of good in matters that vitally affect their well-being.

There is a great deal in the saying that "there is one authority who knows more than anybody, and that is everybody." Yet, "vox populi vox Dei" is true only in the measure that the individuals who comprise the people are God-governed.

Pius XII

MUCH more than the name he has taken supports the expectation that the new Pope will continue the policies of Pius XI. Contrary to precedent and with a speed unmatched for 300 years, the College of Cardinals has chosen the Papal Secretary of State. The apparent purpose is that Eugenio Pacelli should carry on along the lines of the predecessor with whom he was so closely associated. This applies particularly to that part of the papal duties in which the non-Catholic world is most interested—the Roman church's relations with the totalitarian states.

Not least among signs of continuity in what may be called the Vatican's foreign policy is the manifest displeasure with the election in Italy and Germany. In both countries Cardinal Pacelli was listed as among the least friendly candidates. But the electoral conclave was not subjected to such pressures as were known in the days when Popes were prisoners or servants of kings. Nor was it possible for Signor Mussolini or Herr Hitler to exercise a veto as did Franz Josef in 1903. Such efforts as were made to influence the election succeeded only in emphasizing Fascist disappointment with the result.

The fact that the new Pope's most notable services have been in the diplomatic field is no more significant than the areas in which he has served. He went to Munich as Nuncio in 1917 and later to Berlin. He arranged the concordats of 1924 with Bavaria and of 1929 with Prussia, under which so much trouble has arisen between Germany and the Vatican since National Socialism displaced Socialism in Berlin. In 1936 he made an extended visit to the United States and his knowledge of men and affairs in the non-totalitarian states is unusual in papal experience.

But, of course, in the direction of pontifical policies personal experience is only one factor. Many who see the Vatican's attitude toward Fascism and Communism as the most important question in the election may not be wholly reassured even by the elevation of Pius XII. They have been made uneasy by Rome's support of Franco in Spain, and have noticed that Fascistic thinking finds fertile soil in Roman Catholic communities such as Quebec and Latin America and among Roman Catholic leaders such as Mayor Hague and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. Recently the New Republic declared:

> There is ground for fear that the dominant Catholic tendency lies in the direction of totalitarian government of its own variety, and that the net outcome will therefore be to favor the growth of totalitarianism in general.

But the record of the Vatican is generally one of opposition to all-absorbing states. While this is directed chiefly to opposing a control over the individual which interferes with its own control, and its tradition is not democratic, there is implicit in the religious ideal of Christianity a consideration for the individual which is the surest safeguard against totalitarianism. In so far as it approaches this ideal, the Church of Rome, under whatever Pope, will oppose Fascism and Communism.

P. R. and P. R.

IT REMAINED for the Committee on Cities of the Massachusetts Legislature to clear up in a few minutes a question that has had specialists in political science twirling their watch charms for years, namely, what part did Proportional Representation play in the downfall of democracy in Italy and Germany. The answer is quite simple; it is merely that there are two kinds of Proportional Representation.

No less an authority than Former Chancellor Brüning of Germany, now a Harvard lecturer, explains that in the Reich voters were given a preference of parties. It would be as though the United States had a dozen political parties, all more or less of consequence. Balloting would be for parties, not for individuals; moreover, the voter would not be limited to voting for one party; he could express several choices, first, second, third, and so on.

In the United States, an opposite course is followed in Proportional Representation elections. The voter marks his preferences for individuals directly. The European system operated to bring more parties into existence. Then, these parties, to enjoy a legislative majority, had to join forces with other parties. Certain confusion resulted, and some say one more paving stone was laid in the path to totalitarianism.

Neither the Former Reich Chancellor, nor Signor Salvemini, former member of the Italian Chamber, appears convinced that Proportional Representation is half the bogey it is set up to be; and they insist that in any case the European experience has no relation to the American brand of P. R.

Beyond History's Horizons

ANCIENT history was both his hobby and his business, the Valley of the Kings his workshop. No other explorer-of-the-past displayed such zeal, nor gained so many spectacular rewards as those Howard Carter crowded into a career of nearly fifty years in the field of Egyptian archaeology.

Mere fable paled beside the pick-and-shovel facts he unearthed along the resplendent trail of the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt. In 1923, thirty years after he had gone down into Egypt with his first expedition as a mere youth of seventeen, he astounded the world with word of the finding of the tomb of King Tut-ankh-Amen, unquestionably the most dramatic discovery in the annals of archaeology. In thirty years he had brushed away the sands of thirty centuries to reconstruct amid the glistening array of chariots and throne, vases of alabaster and chests inlaid with gold, the civilization of an ancient people. This discovery did much to transform archaeology, for a while at least, from the nebulous strata of natural science to the broader level of popular conversation. It made "King Tut" an exciting topic for the man in the street.

It was symbolic of this renowned Egyptologist's tremendous zeal that he could not content himself to rest on the success he saw crowned ten years later with the removal of the objects in the tomb intact to the Cairo Museum. Soon afterward he began laying plans to search for the tomb of Alexander the Great in Asia Minor. Like that same restless ruler, the explorer's work held ever before him an unquenchable quest for the worlds of the past that are yet unconquered.

Toward Labor's Peace Parley

AN INTERESTING significance lies in the fact that current moves for negotiation of a peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations should be classed as operating in the direction of business recovery. There was a time, not long ago, when some employers may have believed secretly, or not so secretly, in the theory of "divide and rule." They may have felt that the more schisms arose among labor organizations the better were the prospects of keeping labor unorganized and of having no "agitators" to deal with.

But a little experience with open warfare between two nation-wide rival organizations has proved that employers may often get caught in the cross-fire of jurisdictional disputes between unions and their plants be closed down through no fault of the management. It is doubtful, too, whether any less enthusiasm for some kind of unionization exists among workers now than before the C. I. O. came into the scene. On the contrary, there is probably a wider awareness of the possibilities of collective bargaining and at the same time a greater demand for responsibility in labor leadership.

Labor in other nations has found that the differences of opinion as to whether unionization should be horizontal or vertical, along the lines of a single craft or a whole industry, can be composed and that an amicable federation of both types of union, each operating in fields most suited to it, can be accomplished. The six negotiators—John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman for the C. I. O., and Daniel J. Tobin, Matthew Woll and Harry C. Bates for the A. F. of L.—who have been named in response to President Roosevelt's bid for a conference, should meet with the good wishes of the Nation in general that they may achieve a statesmanlike unification of labor.

For the German People

Book News of the Day

NORA WALN, author of REACHING FOR THE STARS (Boston: Little Brown. $3), is a Quaker. This fact has had, unquestionably, much to do with shaping the clarity and sanity of her vision, the transparent impartiality of her judgment.

With her musical husband, Miss Waln went to Germany in the summer of 1934. Sitting in their car at the Belgian border, Miss Waln felt herself prejudiced in favor of Germany, German people and German culture. Always she had enjoyed Germans, wherever and however met. No other music brought her quite the depth of satisfaction she got from that of the great German composers.

And so, during the four years that she lived in Germany, while her husband sought the company of musical artists and the stimulus of operas superbly performed, his wife was studying closely the lives of the people. She had, as she explains, to educate herself by observation. People she met would discuss with utter amiability everything "except the forbidden." When the American newcomer questioned the inner significance of events, she would be told placatingly: "I would not bother if I were you." But Miss Waln was possessed of a conscience that made her "bother." This illuminating book is born of the same sensitive conscience.

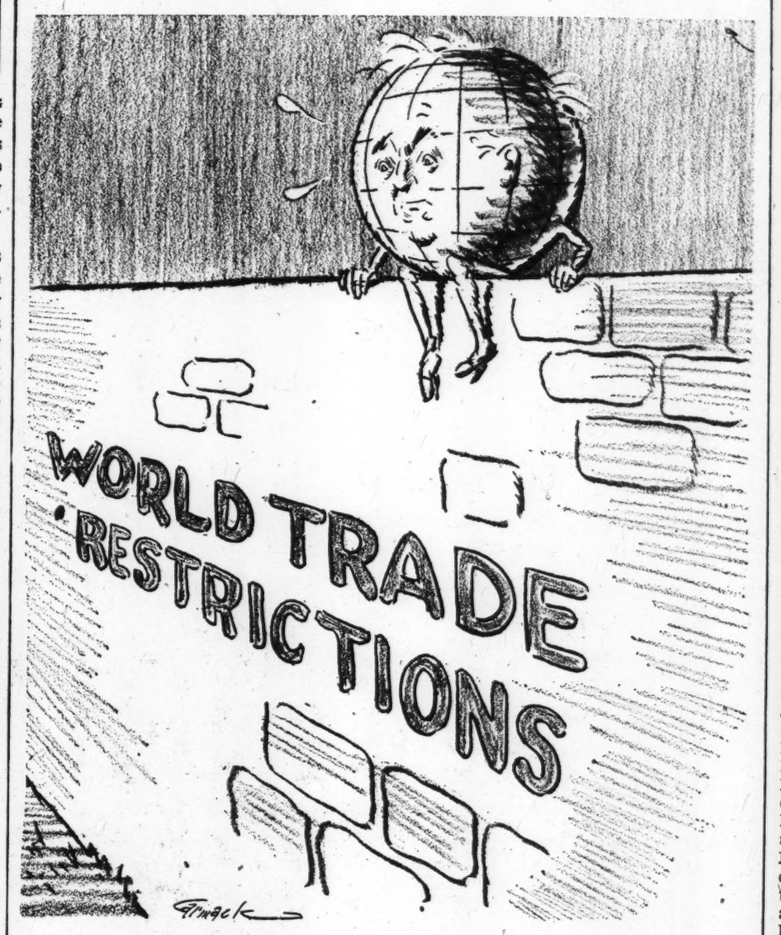
At first, as is the way with visitors to Germany, everything looked happy, beautiful and well-ordered. The countryside was exquisite, the people hospitable; wherever they went, whatever they did, their movements were accompanied by song. Children sang as they marched along the wide, smooth roads in neat ranks; their elders sang lustily on their holiday expeditions into the forest, up the mountain, along the river. Singing is ordinarily an indication of inner peace and prosperity.

But it was not long before Miss Waln caught disconcerting glimpses beneath the surface; these were inadvertent, for she was not intended to see. When one's Christmas host disappeared suddenly; when distinguished men of natural science, to whom one carried a letter of introduction, made vague excuses as to being obliged to leave the country; when unsuspecting women, upon opening a house door, met with news which brought on uncontrolled weeping—well, could one help but notice? Miss Waln noticed, and she ferreted out the reasons.

And yet each period of doubt was for her followed by one of reassurance, so constant was she in her determination to believe in the right feelings and generous motives of the German people. Miss Waln discriminates between a people and its government. Those frantic men in a public park who, on the morning after the June 30 "purge," almost snatched from her hands a copy of The Times of London—they went white upon reading its contents and realizing what had happened.

Miss Waln is determined to hold to her belief in the German people, however appalled at methods practiced in Germany today. "They need the aid we can give them—our prayers, our friendship, and all the recognition and support that our statesmen can devise." For this purpose, her book has been written; and it carries the more weight by reason of the freedom from prejudice in the heart of the woman who wrote it. M. W.

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall..."



The Prodanovitch Boys

BELGRADE

THE Prodanovitch boys are solving their problems. Though they probably should not be called boys. The term here has the same meaning as when Rotarians call one another boys, or the alumni of the class of 1915. Still they are brothers, and Stanka's four children are cousins to Yotsa's three. Grandpa Peter pretends to like his daughter Branka's family better, for the boys are too rebellious. However, it is probably all pretence, for stern old Serbian peasants really adore rebels—who succeed. They turn them into kings.

But the Prodanovitch boys will not become kings. Times have changed. And they are not that kind of rebel, anyway. They show their mettle in peacefully building things up.

They inherited fourteen hectares of land from their father, which is not very much, namely, thirty-five acres. And pretty bad acres, too. For they are in Shumadiya, which means a land of \ooded hills. So many of the Prodanovitch acres are tipped up and tipped down that only half can be cultivated. Which means that eleven people must live from seventeen acres or from one and a half each. The place is sixty miles from Belgrade and not particularly adaptable to grain, fruit, milk, or egg production, while village roads are no more than mountain trails. To cap the climax, the Yugoslav State is not sitting up nights, nor even sitting up days, trying to devise ways to help peasants get ahead.

So, prospects for the Prodanovitch boys and their seven children were not any too rosy. But if you went to see the Prodanovitch boys today, they would give you milk and honey. Sour milk, of course, for they like it that way. If you don't they would give you grapes. If you don't like honey, they would give you a spoonful of sour-cherry preserves and a glass of water. If you came in summer, you would get your "sweets" in the flower garden; if not, in a tidy parlor, equipped with a tin stove, wooden benches about the walls, and a table with an embroidered cloth.

You would note this was the finest house in the village and you would ask about its history. But first you would learn there really is not any village, just 300 houses scattered in the woods, miles apart. Putting up a good house there, is almost like dressing up with no place to go. The school is two miles away, the church even further. You can hardly blame the peasants for building simple cottages of mud over a wicker framework and with dirt floors. Why squander money on brick houses, when you might save it and buy more land.

That is what Grandpa Prodanovitch thought. He did not want to hear of his sons' extravagant ideas. He could not stand to think of their wasting his acres on riotous house-building. He finally did consent to a wooden floor for the parlor, but when the boys insisted on a bathroom, he said he would rather go out and live in the barn where he could find some sense.

"But, we're going to build that over, too," said the prodigal sons.

"Floors for the cows?" he gasped.

"Yes."

Grandpa moved over to his daughter's home, where he could be comfortable without chairs and tables.

But the adventurous boys did not ruin the farm. An architect from Belgrade gave them a plan free. They got wood from their own forests, made bricks and tiles with their own hands, dug out lime and baked it themselves. They themselves hauled stones and built the foundations, then laid the walls, and put up the woodwork for an excellent modern house. After that they planted gardens in front, ran grape vines over the porches, and even made modern hives in the back yard for the bees.

They also did much more than that; they got better seed, better fruit trees and better poultry, so that instead of losing grandpa's acres, they are getting 30 per cent more income from them than was ever yielded before.

R. H. MARKHAM

Self-Government in Palestine a Solution?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Zionists are making a serious mistake in refusing Great Britain's proposal for the solution of the Palestine problem. Independence and self-government are inalienable rights of any people. The Jews should not permit history to say of them that they were the cause for denying independence and self-government to the Arabs of Palestine.

So far they have stood in the way of Palestine independence. It will be a wiser policy for them to co-operate with the British Government and the Arabs to set up a representative government in which the Jews will be proportionately represented and their rights guaranteed by constitutional provisions and international obligations.

It is a dangerous policy and a strange logic for them to insist on unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine so that they may become a majority, and to maintain such a policy by force of arms and at the same time advocate relentless war upon the Arabs because they simply ask for their inalienable rights as a majority in their native land. Such a policy will create an everlasting enmity between them and 70,000,000 Arabs surrounding Palestine and will sow the seeds of future retribution.

Having been denied admission on a large scale to any civilized country as is shown by the Evian Les-Bains Conference, the Jews should realize that their best and historical friends have been the Arabs. For centuries the persecuted Jews of all of Europe have found a haven among the Arabs in medieval Spain, Eastern and Northern Africa and the Near East. The British proposal for an independent representative government in Palestine furnishes the Jews with a great opportunity to show their friendliness and good faith towards the Arabs by co-operating with them to realize their dream of independence, for the realization of which they shed their blood on the battlefields in consideration of the British promise for recognition of their independence. This promise, known as the MacMahon-Hussein Treaty, was made to the Arabs two years before the issuance of the so-called Balfour Declaration.

Such co-operation and good faith on the part of the Jews will without doubt open to them in the future immigration to the other Arab states such as Syria, Iraq, Transjordan and other parts of the Arabic world.

I doubt whether Ambassador Kennedy is acquainted with the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of December 3, 1924, and certainly he ignored its provisions if he is at all acquainted with it in making the protest to Great Britain as reported in the press.

This Convention concerns itself with the interests of American citizens in Palestine and in no way gives the United States the right to object to any changes in the mandate unless such changes encroach upon the rights of American citizens already in the Holy Land. It certainly does not give the United States Government the right to object to restriction of immigration or to the setting up of an independent representative government in Palestine. This interpretation of the Convention was given out in a lengthy official public statement by Secretary Cordell Hull during the middle of October, 1938, and also in a letter from President Roosevelt to Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford, Connecticut, dated October 22, 1938.

It will do great violence to the principles of American democracy and the traditions of the United States Government for the American Ambassador in London to object to Arab independence and self-government in Palestine, and it will be an occasion of great concern and regret to the Arabs of the world to find the United States of 1939 disregarding the principle of self-determination which was enunciated by President Wilson in 1917.

FARIS S. MALOUF
Chairman, Palestine Relief Association of Boston.
Boston

Toward "Humane Peace"

IF ITALY joins with us [Britain] in urging the Republicans to abandon a hopeless struggle and the Nationalists to make a moderate and statesmanlike use of victory, that will be in the interest of all parties: of Spain obviously, and of this country which wants nothing but to see Spain at peace again, strong and independent, but equally of Italy and Signor Mussolini, for his past miscalculations will be obliterated in the fame of a peacemaker. . . . There need be no question of victory for any nation or individual over another, but only of a victory of a wise and humane peace for a heroic and tortured Spain. If this country and Italy use their influence together for such a peace, they will both alike be victors, and earn the blessing alike of Spain and of their respective friends, France and Germany.—*The Sunday Times*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Britain's Part in a War

By R. A. Scott James

LONDON

THE British Prime Minister has put it beyond doubt that any threat to the vital interests of France from any quarter, must evoke the immediate co-operation of Great Britain. It is now reasonably clear that an attack upon France by Italy no less than by Germany would bring Britain instantly to France's side. Henceforward that fact must be kept in mind by Italy or any other country which may make demands on France backed by the threat of war.

There is no ground for any mistake about this. The London Times—the last paper likely to exaggerate on this point—has said that the reception of the statement by the British press "can leave no foreign observer in doubt that this country's [Britain's] response to any aggressive challenge to the vital interests of France would be immediate, whole-hearted, and unsparing."

Such an assurance is an obvious deterrent to aggression and a formidable addition to the Frenchman's sense of security. But just how formidable is another question. What sort of help can the French rely upon if they were attacked upon two, or possibly even three sides?

Long ago Earl Baldwin (when Prime Minister of Britain) pointed out that Britain's defensive frontier is on the Rhine. Does this mean that in the event of another European war Britain's manhood would be found lined up in colossal armies side by side with the French on French soil? Should we be confronted once again with the grim spectacle of the main strength of Britain and France at grips with their enemies on long, heavily fortified lines, engaged in costly futile attack and counter-attack until at last attrition did its work and the most exhausted side collapsed?

* * *

Or would Britain refuse to commit a great part of its man-power to this sort of warfare on French soil, and elect to use its resources in another way? In view of that possibility it is idle to deny that there is uneasiness in France lest that country should be left to bear the brunt of the land fighting, and be called upon to make the greater sacrifice.

It ought at once to be admitted that France can no longer count upon having millions of Britons fighting on its soil as in the World War. Even then the strategy that was adopted was bitterly criticized, and not least by Mr. David Lloyd George.

"The military idea"—to quote his words—"was to force an immediate decision by hitting with the whole strength of their armies at the most formidable but least vulnerable parts in the enemy's defensive system." Vain and unproductive attacks, stalemate, attrition—that was the record of four years of war on the western front where Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele should have taught the commanders that mass attacks upon a strong, heavily fortified enemy were more costly to the attacker than the attacked, and won nothing but a little barren land.

If Britain, instead of insisting on keeping far the greatest part of its strength in France, had been free to act quickly and strongly at Gallipoli, Turkey would soon have been out of the war, and Russia would have been supplied through the Black Sea.

If it had been free to assist Serbia, Serbia would have been saved, and Greece would have joined the Allies. By concentrating so much of its strength in France, Britain lost much of its great natural advantage—its mobility arising from command of the sea, and the power to throw in force wherever the enemy was most vulnerable.

* * *

British opinion has tended to move away from the western theory practiced in the World War; and it must now be accepted as a probability that Britain would not decide to send abroad a very powerful expeditionary force.

But if this decision should be taken, it must not for a moment be supposed that Britain would put anything less than the whole of its power into the prosecution of war. Its aim would be nothing less than to defeat the aggressive purpose of the enemy, by the best if not the most spectacular means. A powerfully equipped modern army, with the newest weapons, in a fortified position, cannot be successfully attacked except by a force overwhelmingly superior. The task of defending such frontiers against an invader would not be the biggest task of a modern war.

War today is described as "totalitarian." It is likely to involve every able-bodied man and woman. In the first place, air power has entirely altered the position. The "front" now may be anywhere. The defenses must be far behind the lines, not less than at the front. Secondly, success at every stage will depend on superiority of equipment, and of transport, and on the supplies of raw materials and food.

If war should come, it will be Britain's part to maintain, equip and man an air force capable of meeting that of the enemy in attack and in defense of the homeland, and in defense of the fleet; secondly, to maintain command of the sea, protect sea transport, and carry food and supplies; thirdly to maintain an army, including an expeditionary force, but not necessarily a vast one; fourthly, to keep war and other industries at maximum pressure, perhaps under constant threat of air attack.

One must envisage the whole nation engaged in dangerous war work, devoted to the task of building up a resisting power greater than the enemy's, and making vain its attacks on Britain or that country's allies. Man-power will count for less than in the past; mechanism and national morale will count for more. The front line will be everywhere.